

Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the Mountain Valley Pipeline

Pittsylvania County, Virginia

VDHR File # 2014 1194



New South Associates, Inc.

**Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the
Mountain Valley Pipeline
Pittsylvania County, Virginia**

FERC Docket #: PF 15-3-000

VDHR File # 2014 1194

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ABSTRACT

The proposed Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) natural gas pipeline route runs approximately 294.1 miles from northwestern West Virginia to southern Virginia. As an interstate pipeline, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will regulate the project. The project has been assigned Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) file #2014-1194. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has assigned the project Docket # PF15-3-000.

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance level architectural survey along the 98-mile Virginia pipeline route, which crosses Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Floyd, Montgomery and Giles counties. The indirect effects Area of Potential Effects (APE) for architectural resources is approximately 5,046 acres and includes areas of direct and indirect effects as approved by the VDHR on April 21, 2015. The goals of the architectural survey were to record resources over 50 years of age within the APE and to identify resources that appear potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that merit Phase II intensive survey. Survey was limited to properties visible from public rights-of-way. Tetra Tech archaeological teams also provided some information to New South about historic architectural resources including structures and cemeteries that were observed by them when traversing the direct effects APE.

New South has compiled the results of the Phase I architectural reconnaissance survey in five reports organized by county. Floyd and Montgomery counties are contained within one report. This report describes the Pittsylvania County survey results.

The APE for historic architectural resources for Pittsylvania County is approximately 20 miles in length and encompasses 983 acres. The historic architecture survey was conducted in May 2015. In total, New South recorded 24 architectural resources in the online database, Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). One of these resources was previously recorded and had an existing VDHR site identification number. Twenty-three were newly recorded resources, and each was assigned a site identification number by VDHR.

Of the 24 resources recorded, none are recommended for additional study.

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I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance level architectural survey for the Virginia segment of the Mountain Valley Pipeline under contract to Tetra Tech, Inc., on behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC. The survey, completed between May and June 2015, included survey of a 98-mile corridor through Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Floyd, Montgomery and Giles Counties. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has assigned the project Docket # PF15-3-000. The project is being reviewed under the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) file #2014-1194.

Description of Undertaking

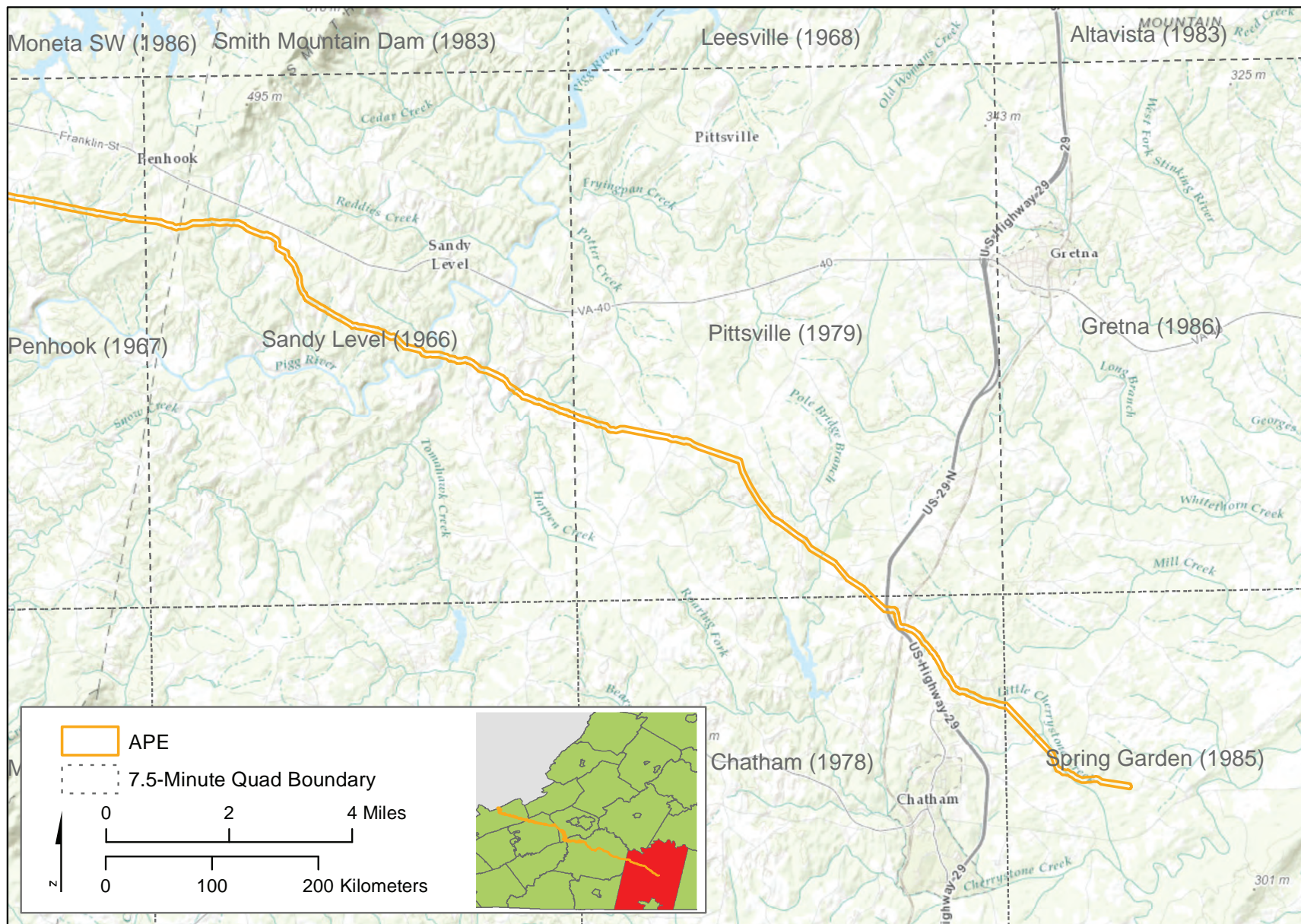
The Mountain Valley Pipeline (MVP) project (Project) is an interstate natural gas pipeline system that spans approximately 294.1 miles from northwestern West Virginia to southern Virginia. Because the project will require Certificate of Convenience and Necessity from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the undertaking is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The Project will be constructed and owned by Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC, which is a joint venture of EQT Midstream Partners, LP; NextEra US Gas Assets, LLC; WGL Midstream; and Vega Midstream MVP LLC. EQT Midstream Partners will operate the pipeline and own a majority interest in the joint venture. The pipeline will transport natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica shale plays to markets in the Mid- and South Atlantic regions of the United States. As currently planned, the pipeline will be up to 42 inches in diameter and consist of both buried and aboveground pipeline, depending on topographic and other conditions. The pipeline will require 75 feet of permanent, cleared easement. An additional 50-foot temporary easement will be required during construction. In addition, the project will require up to four compressor stations, one of which will be located in Virginia. The design, size, and location will be determined once the route is finalized (Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC 2015).

The Virginia segment of Project is 98 miles in length (Figure 1). The pipeline will extend the Equitrans transmission system in Wetzel County, West Virginia, to Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Company's Zone 5 compressor station 165 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

The Pittsylvania County segment of Project is 20 miles in length (Figure 2). It begins southwest of the unincorporated community of Transco Village and continues northwest through Pittsylvania County to the Franklin County line at a point approximately 1.4 miles southeast of the Penhook community.

The APE for historic architectural resources for Pittsylvania County is approximately 20 miles in length and encompasses 983 acres. The historic architecture survey was conducted in May 2015. In total, New South recorded 24 architectural resources in the online database, Virginia Cultural



Source: ESRI Topographic Basemap (2010)

Figure 2. MVP Route Through Pittsylvania County

Resources Information System (V-CRIS). One of these resources was previously recorded and had an existing VDHR site identification number. Twenty-three were newly recorded resources, and each was assigned a site identification number by VDHR. Maps showing resource locations are contained in Appendix A.

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources (including historic structures, districts, landscapes and cemeteries) consists of geographical areas where the pipeline may have direct or indirect effects. Direct effects may occur where the pipeline crosses the boundary of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible property. Indirect effects may occur outside NRHP boundaries but still have the potential to affect historic resources. Indirect effects include the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are incompatible with a resource's historic character. In the case of the Project in Pittsylvania County, indirect effects would primarily be visual ones, where the pipeline or cleared easement would be visible from a listed or eligible property and diminish the special qualities that qualify the resource for the NRHP.

The APE for historic architectural resources for the Project is comprised of, at a minimum, a 450-foot corridor centered on either side of the pipeline along the 98-mile Virginia route. Tetra Tech, New South, and the VDHR developed the minimum APE at a meeting on April 21, 2015. The width was determined by adding 75 feet to either side of the 300-foot direct effects APE for archaeology. In some areas, the APE for indirect effects expands beyond 450 feet to take into account the longer viewing distances that exist at higher elevations. In the expanded areas, the APE is up to one mile on either side of the pipeline. The expanded APE is based on a view shed analysis produced by Tetra Tech, which took into account topography and current land use around the pipeline and predicted areas that were likely to have views of it (Marshall 2015). In general, the APE is narrower in the eastern counties and widens in response to topography as the pipeline travels west.

Approach

New South, Tetra Tech and the VDHR worked out a survey approach for the Project at a meeting held on April 21, 2015. Survey reporting would be presented by county, with Montgomery and Floyd counties combined in one report, for a total of five stand-alone reports. The first report was to be a Phase I, or reconnaissance, level survey report containing a broad historical context and basic data collected for each resource over 50 years of age within the APE for historic architectural resources. The Phase I report would identify resources that merited additional study to determine NRHP eligibility. The subsequent Phase II level survey report would present additional information collected on potentially eligible resources and evaluate them against the NRHP Criteria.

New South, Tetra Tech, and VDHR agreed that resources identified during the Phase I survey would be documented according to VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. A Phase I survey is a broad visual inspection or cursory examination of historic resources in a specific geographical area, in this case the 98-mile long APE for historic architectural resources. Only exterior documentation is required in a reconnaissance-level survey; exterior photographs and site plans are made and this data is linked with an electronic V-CRIS record. Phase I level survey data is not usually sufficient to evaluate individual resources for listing in the NRHP. Phase I survey data informs subsequent work by identifying resources in need of in-depth Phase II level study. Phase I data is also used to detect resources, that while not individually eligible for the NRHP, may be component parts of larger historic districts. At VDHR's request, New South paid close attention to resource clusters that should most appropriately be evaluated as rural historic districts.

Phase II level, or intensive survey, involves a more in depth look at the resources recommended for additional study in the Phase I report and ultimately to recommend a resource's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Intensive-level survey of buildings involves documentation of interior spaces and features. Interior photographs, adequately depicting interior spaces and important features, are required. Property specific background research may be conducted to establish a building's place within its historic context and to compare it with similar properties within the geographical area. Background research may include the collection of oral histories, deed research, and examining sources held in local repositories.

II. LITERATURE SEARCH, FIELD METHODS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

The purpose of the Phase I reconnaissance level survey was to record all properties within the APE for historic architectural resources that are 50 years old or older, or appear to meet NRHP Criteria Consideration G, for resources less than 50 years of age, and to make recommendations for NRHP eligibility.

First, an architectural and historic background literature search of the APE for historic architectural resources was conducted that established that Pittsylvania County has not been comprehensively surveyed for historic architectural resources. The only comprehensive survey conducted within the county was for downtown Chatham in 2000, which is not within the Project APE for historic architectural resources. There are no NRHP-listed properties in the APE for historic architectural resources and the sole previously recorded property is the proposed Lynchburg and Danville Railroad Historic District (118-526) surveyed by the VDHR in November 2007. This is a linear resource that consists of the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad corridor and affiliated railroad-related structures, including bridges, culverts, and tunnels dating from circa 1870 through circa 1930.

Between 2012 and 2013, Preservation Virginia (PVA) conducted a survey of 250 of Pittsylvania County's estimated 2,000 tobacco barns and pack houses. The survey was made possible through a VDHR Cost Share Grant. PVA did not record any tobacco barns or tobacco barn complexes within the Project APE for historic architectural resources. However, the PVA survey recommendations did provide baseline data with which to evaluate tobacco-related resources recorded during fieldwork for the Project. .

In addition to gathering information on previously recorded resources, the background search collected a second category of data - potential historic resources not recorded in Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). Potential historic resources were identified through a review and analysis of online historical maps. Repositories consulted included: the Library of Congress, the Library of Virginia; the David Rumsey Map Collection; the Historical Map Collection, Office of Coast Survey (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration); My Topo Historical Maps; and The National Map, Historical Topographic Map Collection (Turco 2015:Appendix D). Additional potential resources were identified through a comparison of mid-twentieth-century and current U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps. Based on the data gathered during the literature search, Geographic Information System (GIS) field maps were generated depicting the locations of previously recorded and potential historic resources within the 450-foot APE for historic architectural resources.

During the Phase I field investigation phase, New South architectural historians drove public rights-of-way to visit each resource or potential resource denoted on the literature search maps. Documentation was limited to building exteriors visible from public rights-of-way. In general, the historians worked from east to west. Extant resources were recorded in a New South-generated field survey database loaded onto Motorola Model S phones. Data collected included physical descriptions, locational data, photographs, and site plans for each resource. Information collected during fieldwork was used to update existing VDHR site records and to create records for newly identified architectural resources. Printed V-CRIS database entries for each identified resource including site maps and photographs are in Appendix B. When a resource is listed or recommended as eligible for listing, photographs are included in the property description of this report.

Architectural historians did not enter onto private property nor did they drive down private roads. Therefore, a number of resources in each county which were not visible from the public rights-of-way were inaccessible and the architectural history team could not establish their presence and/or condition during the course of fieldwork. Inaccessible resources were handled in two ways: either by proxy survey, conducted by Tetra Tech's archaeological field team on behalf of the New South architectural historians, or desktop survey. If Tetra Tech's archaeologists observed architectural resources, such as building ruins and cemeteries within the 300-foot direct effects APE, these were recorded with field notes and photography and shared with New South's architectural history team. New South architectural historians obtained site record numbers from the VDHR, entered the data into V-CRIS, and created site records for these architectural properties that the Tetra Tech archaeologists observed. Jointly produced site records are indicated in the "property notes" field of V-CRIS. These site files include aerial site photographs in place of sketched site plans if plans were not available.

New South Historians Ellen Turco, David Price and Robbie Jones, and field assistant Caroline Bradford, conducted the fieldwork between May and June 2015. Ms. Turco served as Principal Investigator. Ms. Turco, Mr. Price and Mr. Jones meet or exceed the standards established for Historian and Architectural Historian by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. Resumes are included in Appendix C.

NRHP Evaluation Criteria

Each of the surveyed properties were evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the NHRP. Cultural resources are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and if they are 50 years of age or older and:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (history); or
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (person); or
- C) embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or
- D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (archaeology).

Ordinarily, cemeteries; birthplaces or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not generally considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of historic districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

Criteria Consideration A: a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

Criteria Consideration B: a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

Criteria Consideration C: a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or

Criteria Consideration D: a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

Criteria Consideration E: a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

Criteria Consideration F: a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance;
or

Criteria Consideration G: a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Pittsylvania County was the earliest of the project area counties to be settled and organized. It is located along Virginia's southern border along the North Carolina line. Pittsylvania County contains approximately 1,012 square miles and is the largest of the state's counties. The county is in the Piedmont physiographic province at the eastern end of the project area and is characterized by a rolling topography broken by many hills and small mountain ridges. Three major watersheds drain the county, including the Dan River in the south, the Banister River in the center, and the Staunton River that forms the northern border of the county. The area's many fertile river and stream valleys attracted settlers who developed an agricultural economy based on the cultivation of tobacco that has characterized the county throughout its history (Clement 1952).

The first people of European descent to explore the area that became Pittsylvania County were English fur traders in the mid-seventeenth century. A trader named John Lederer visited the local Saponie tribe of Native Americans in 1670 and recorded his encounters in a diary. It was not until the early eighteenth century that permanent settlements were established in the region. Concerned about French encroachment from the Mississippi Valley to the west, Virginia's colonial government sought to encourage settlement of its western territories and created two new Virginia counties in 1720. Spottsylvania was created in the north and Brunswick in the south, both of which extended west to the mountains. The settlement of Brunswick, from which Pittsylvania was eventually carved, was slow due to the fact that the rivers draining the county, the Dan and Banister rivers, flowed south into the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina rather than to Virginia's coastal towns. Lacking river transportation and good roads, very few people moved to Brunswick County in the years immediately following its creation (Clement 1952; Pullins et al. 1997).

The colonial government tried to encourage settlement in Brunswick County by providing free arms and ammunition for defense and offering property tax abatement for a period of 10 years, but still settlement dragged. During the first third of the eighteenth century, those few immigrants who did brave the trek tended to be poor subsistence farmers who squatted on unimproved land. Patenting or purchasing land was beyond their economic means, and the lack of roads or river transportation precluded the growth of tobacco, Virginia's primary cash crop.

During the 1730s, Germans and Quakers from Pennsylvania began moving south from Pennsylvania along the Great Wagon Road into the Valley of Virginia and Brunswick County. These people tended to settle along the river bottoms of the western half of the county and brought with them Calvinist religion and vernacular building traditions of split log buildings. A decade later, in the 1740s, immigrant families and Tidewater planters with their slaves settled

along river bottoms and Indian trails in what is now Pittsylvania County. These people of English descent brought with them enduring cultural traditions for the established Church of England, the plantation system, African slaves, and architecture traditions of brick and wood-frame construction, especially in Southern Piedmont counties. While the area's rivers were not a viable transportation route for tobacco crops, the broad bottomlands were well suited for subsistence agriculture. What tobacco was grown had to be shipped over land for a least some distance to the James or Appomattox rivers for shipment downstream. Early farms consisted of log houses, later often expanded and covered in weatherboard, with cultivated fields of tobacco and corn, fences, orchards, and other improvements (Clement 1952).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

The population of Brunswick County continued to grow after 1750, which led to the subdivision of the county into smaller entities. Between 1745 and 1767, the area now known as Pittsylvania County was successively a part of Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Halifax counties. Following the turmoil of the French and Indian War in 1762, immigrants poured into the region from eastern Virginia. With this influx of new settlers, the General Assembly created Pittsylvania County in 1767 from the western part of Halifax County and named for British Prime Minister William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. The tax list from that year counted 938 whites and 316 enslaved people, showing a total of 1,254 inhabitants not counting women and children, and revealing the considerable size of the enslaved population at the beginning of the county's history. The county court was at the village of Competition along Cherrystone Creek and later moved east to the centrally located village of Chatham (Clement 1952).

Pittsylvania County continued to be economically landlocked in the late eighteenth century with few roads or rivers to transport agricultural goods to Virginia markets. In response, the county appointed William Collins as surveyor to build roads from water courses such as the Blackwater River and Chestnut Creek to the courthouse at Chatham and to early industrial sites like Donelson's (later Washington's) Iron Works in present-day Franklin County (Clement 1952). With these efforts, settlement increased in the area and by 1790, the population of Pittsylvania County had grown to include 8,534 whites, 66 free people of color, and 2,979 enslaved people. The growth of slavery in the area revealed the transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture and the assumption of social and political authority by settlers from the Tidewater region of Virginia.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Pittsylvania's first significant period of economic progress occurred during the first two decades of the nineteenth century as population growth and development led to the emergence of Danville as a major economic center for the burgeoning tobacco industry. Following the American Revolution, a group of Pittsylvania men petitioned the Virginia Assembly for a charter to create the town. Landowner John Barnett provided a 25-acre parcel on the south side of the

ford where he operated a ferry and a number of bateaux. Danville was incorporated in 1792 and lots were first offered for sale in 1795. By 1800, Danville was a small shipping center for tobacco with a tobacco inspection warehouse, tavern, and store (Pullins et al. 1997:8).

Infrastructure and transportation improvements came slowly to Pittsylvania County in the early decades of the nineteenth century. In 1804, the Roanoke Navigation Company chartered a line of bateaux on the Dan River, but its reach to outside markets was limited. It was not until 1817, when the Dismal Swamp Canal was opened, that the county was linked to urban markets on the eastern seaboard. The canal connected the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina with the Chesapeake Bay and finally offered a water route for Pittsylvania tobacco via a continuous series of waterways and canals (Boyd 1992:11).

The 1820 census revealed significant population growth in Pittsylvania County, including 12,626 whites, 203 free people of color, and 8,484 slaves. This included a surge in the number of enslaved persons and the spread of plantation-style agriculture imported from the Tidewater region. Between 1790 and 1820, the percentage of the enslaved population grew from 26-40 percent in the county (Sanders 1790).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

New transportation routes and improved tobacco processing and marketing practices made the antebellum period one of prosperity and population growth for Danville and Pittsylvania County (Pullins et al. 1997:8). In 1830, the county's population was 26,034 people, including 341 free persons of color and 10,999 enslaved people. Due to its large geographical size and growing economy, it was one of the most populous counties in Virginia during this time, as was Franklin County to the west. By 1860, the county population had grown to 32,104, with 659 free persons of color, and 14,340 enslaved people (U.S. Census Bureau 1830; 1860).

Much of this growth in the three decades prior to the Civil War was due to the widespread introduction of new tobacco curing methods that produced "bright leaf" tobacco. This development resulted in Danville's emergence as a nationally known tobacco production and distribution center. After much experimentation, farmers discovered the curing process to produce bright tobacco by applying heat to the plant instead of simply air drying, which sped up the process and produced a lighter yellow color and milder taste than traditional dark tobacco (Boyd 1992:12; Clement 1952).

The bright leaf curing technique involved the construction of ventilated curing barns. During the curing process moisture was driven out of the leaves by the first gradual application of heat, followed by a second application with the use of closed flues that introduced more heat without smoke. The process became known as "flue curing," and it was heralded by one historian as "one of the most stupendous developments in agriculture" that Virginia ever experienced (Clement 1952). "The delicate texture of the leaf, its golden color, fragrance, and sweet flavor won instant approval and created a heavy demand both at home and abroad." Danville became

the market for the leaf, and soon assumed a leading place in the tobacco world” (Clement 1952). By 1840, Pittsylvania ranked first among Virginia counties in the production of tobacco, growing almost 6.5 million pounds.

Ventilated curing tobacco barns were built throughout Pittsylvania and adjacent Franklin counties (Figure 3). They were typically square, one-and-one-half to two-story buildings built of log. To cure the tobacco, the leaves were first hung on poles that crossed the width of the barn from top to bottom. The barn was then gradually heated over a multi-day process that ensured a uniform golden color while the smoke and heat escaped through vents in the roof. Today, log tobacco curing barns are found throughout the rural reaches of the county, typically featuring metal roofs and sometimes metal or weatherboard siding.

Danville grew into the county’s main tobacco market, with five tobacco warehouses by 1835. Just before the Civil War, Danville’s tobacco marketers developed a new “loose leaf sales” system that allowed quality-conscious buyers to personally examine the product rather than purchase receipts for tobacco that was already packed in hogsheads, or large barrels, and stored in warehouses. This practice proved very successful and was quickly adopted throughout the tobacco region of the state and was known as the “Danville System” (Clement 1952; Pullins et al. 1997:8).

In the midst of the county’s population growth, Danville’s economy was hit hard by the financial Panic of 1837, forcing four of its tobacco warehouses and other businesses to close. Tobacco manufacturing in the Pittsylvania countryside, however, continued to flourish in smaller, farm-based factories where the leaf was processed for sale. In 1840, there were 20 factories operating in the southern area of Pittsylvania County, using the labor of 400 enslaved people. By 1850, the number of rural factories had grown to 25 and out-produced those in Danville (Clement 1952).

Despite population growth in the Antebellum period, Pittsylvania County continued to suffer from the lack of a good transportation system. Development of the county lagged, as it remained mostly rural and economically dependent on regional tobacco sales and subsistence agriculture. Efforts to improve transportation began with an 1835 effort to charter a railroad connection from Danville to Richmond, but this was thwarted in the state legislature. Two years later in 1837, Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Botetourt counties petitioned the legislature for a dirt turnpike between Danville and Rocky Mount. The Franklin Turnpike was built at once and proved to be a great outlet for region’s farm products. A second turnpike from Danville to Lynchburg was chartered in 1842. The Richmond and Danville Railroad was eventually chartered in 1847 but was not completed until 1856 (Boyd 1992:12; Clement 1952).

The 1840 population and agricultural census described the rural economy of Pittsylvania County in detail with 39,137 whites, 968 free people of color, and 20,336 slaves. Most adult men, including slaves and free people of color, were engaged in agriculture or industries associated

Figure 3. Tobacco Barns and Strip House on the Ward Place, Chatham, Route 57, on Right Side of Road, View East Pittsylvania County, Virginia, 1939.



Source:Library of Congress, Photographer: Marion Post Wolcott, September 1939

with agricultural production, such as gristmills, flourmills, sawmills, tanneries, and tobacco factories. Farms and larger plantations diversified into livestock and grain production, and cash crops of tobacco. Pittsylvania County far exceeded other counties in the project area in tobacco production with almost 6.5 million pounds of tobacco grown in 1840. By 1860, that number grew to over 7.0 million pounds.

Civil War (1861-1865)

No fighting occurred in Pittsylvania County during the Civil War, but the county did play a key role in the Confederate war effort. The county produced six army regiments as well as companies of cavalry and artillery (Clement 1952). Danville's location on the Richmond and Danville Railroad made it a significant link in the Confederate supply lines. The town hosted depots for the Confederate commissary and quartermaster departments, as well as an arsenal and small arms foundry. In late 1863, the Confederacy located a new prison in Danville to house Union prisoners of war who were previously housed in overcrowded conditions in Richmond. Approximately 7,500 prisoners were housed in six vacant tobacco warehouses, Fewer than half of them survived incarceration (Pullins et al. 1997).

In the final year of the war, the Richmond and Danville Railroad was one of the last viable links between the Confederate capitol and the lower South. Confederate president Jefferson Davis and his cabinet used the railroad to flee the devastated city of Richmond and stayed in Danville during the last week of the war in April of 1865. Following the war, Danville was occupied by Union troops (Pullins et al. 1997).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1918)

The Civil War left Pittsylvania County impoverished as land prices plummeted and the county's slave population was freed, eliminating the primary source of labor from the agricultural economy. Large plantations were subdivided and sold off or rented to former slaves and poor white farmers who were displaced by the economic confusion of the post-war era. The tenant and share-cropping systems replaced the plantation economy, and between 1879 and 1929 the size of an average tobacco farm in the county decreased from between 115-204 acres to between 58-102 acres (Boyd 1992). Total numbers of livestock, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and corn all decreased by double digits during this time. The county had one of the largest African American populations in the state, numbering 16,084 people, many of whom lived in Danville.

Agriculture and transportation gradually recovered from the turmoil of the Reconstruction period. The construction of the Franklin and Pittsylvania Railroad through the northern part of the county in 1879 transported iron, manganese, and barite ore from the mines at Pittsville to Ward Springs near present-day Gretna, and two years later was extended 37 miles west to Rocky Mount. The line ushered in new economic activity in the northern part of the county and increased transportation options for farmers and merchants in that area (Melton 1996).

Pittsylvania continued to lead the state in production and manufacturing of tobacco as commercial fertilizers increased productivity and made it possible to grow the plant in poorer soils. Cigarettes rose in popularity and increased demand for the crop, giving tobacco related industries like packaging and marketing an increased role in the regional economy (Boyd 1992).

Danville and southern Pittsylvania County grew tremendously in the last two decades of the nineteenth century as the establishment of water-powered textile mills employed thousands of local residents and drew workers from the surrounding countryside. In 1880, Danville was a small agricultural market with a population of less than 8,000; 20 years later, it had doubled in size and was home to some of the largest textile mills in the South. The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills employed approximately 6,000 workers at their height in the 1920s, just under a third of the city's population (Pullins et al. 1997:10).

World War I-World War II (1917-1945)

By the early 1920s, almost half of Pittsylvania County's land was under cultivation and the county ranked third in the state for the value of crops grown. Tobacco was still the primary cash crop but farmers made efforts to diversify to even out the swings in the leaf's market price. They increased the amount of corn, wheat, cowpeas, rye, and oats grown and established thriving dairy operations (Boyd 1992:14; Pullins et al. 1997:10).

The introduction of the automobile and improved transportation networks contributed to further agricultural and industrial development as farmers and textile mills increased their ability to move products to market. Danville remained the leading tobacco market in the region with the South's largest warehouses and plants for processing tobacco. An average of 40 million pounds of tobacco were traded annually. In 1929, 49 percent of all tobacco grown in the United States was bright leaf and 74 percent of tobacco taxes were collected from the Virginia-North Carolina border around Danville. Additionally, by the end of the 1920s, Danville's cotton mills processed 200 bales of cotton a week into cloth worth one million dollars a year. Danville remained the county's sole urban center and the county ranked third in the state in population with 61,424 people (Boyd 1992:14; U.S. Census Bureau 1930).

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

Tobacco and diversified agriculture continued to characterize much of Pittsylvania County's economy in the post-World War II era. The town of Danville, however, experienced an increase in industrialization as the Dan River Mills and other textile mills grew to their peak operations. By the late 1940s, Dan River Mills operated 12 weaving and spinning mills as well as dyeing, bleaching, finishing, and power plants. Containing nearly a half-million spindles, the company retained its position as the largest textile firm in the region. The mills dominated social and economic life in Danville with over 14,000 employees in a town of approximately 40,000 (Minchin 2013).

In the 1950s, the company continued to grow as it met the pent up demand for civilian textiles by acquiring other manufacturing facilities in neighboring states, pushing employment levels to over 18,000 in 1956. The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited racial discrimination in employment, resulted in the hiring of more African American workers who were gradually promoted to positions previously reserved for whites. Beginning in the 1960s, imported textiles gradually siphoned off market share from American textile makers, including the Dan River Mills. The industry eventually collapsed in the 2000s, hit by a surge of imports from Latin America and Asia, and the Dan River Mills closed for good in 2006 (Minchin 2013).

Today, Pittsylvania County retains its rural character outside the city of Danville. Agriculture continues to characterize land use patterns with the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat, and livestock. The county's small towns and rolling countryside have attracted the attention of new residents, some of whom are retirees, and others who live in nearby urban centers but want to spend their evenings and weekends in the country. After a slight dip in the county's population in 1960 to 58,296, the latest population figures from 2010 show 63,506 people residing in the county.

IV. RESULTS OF THE PHASE I SURVEY

Description of APE

Pittsylvania County is located on Virginia's southern border along the North Carolina line. It contains approximately 1,012 square miles and is the largest of the state's counties. The county is in the Piedmont physiographic province at the eastern end of the project area and is characterized by a rolling topography broken by many hills and small mountain ridges. Elevations range from 600-1000 feet in the west gradually diminishing to 250-300 feet in the east. Three major watersheds drain the county, including the Dan River in the south, the Banister River in the center, and the Staunton River that forms the northern border of the county. U.S. Highway 29 runs north to south through Pittsylvania County, passing through the towns of Hurt, Gretna, Chatham, and Danville. Intersecting U.S. Highway 29 is State Highway 40, which runs east to west near the project APE.

The physical setting of the APE in Pittsylvania County is characterized by agriculture and services related to the processing and marketing of agricultural products. The broad uplands of the northern part of the county contain a variety of large and small farms that raise livestock, tobacco, dairy, wheat, and other crops. Small crossroads villages such as Climax, Redeye, and Pullens serve as community centers for the surrounding rural areas and often feature clusters of homes, stores, churches, and schools. Individual farmsteads in the area typically include a main house and outbuildings such as barns and sheds, and often, small family cemeteries, surrounded by agricultural fields and woodlands. One of the county's most distinctive agricultural building types is the tobacco barn, located throughout the county and in the APE. Used to cure the county's famous "bright leaf" tobacco through the gradual application of heat, the barns typically feature log construction, a metal gable roof with ventilation flues, stone foundations, and a shed-roof extension on one side where workers prepared tobacco for curing.

Survey Results

The current survey identified 23 resources within the APE and one previously recorded resource (Table 1). Individual property descriptions are contained in this section. Resources recommended for additional study are denoted in the text.

Table 1. Resources Identified During Survey

VDHR No.	Name	Location	Date
118-5286	Lynchburg & Danville Railroad Historic District	Linear Resource - Campbell and Pittsylvania Counties	c.1870-1930
071-5311	Motley House	133 Dual Track Road (SR 29)	c.1945
071-5481	Building	3657 Oxford Road (SR 750)	c.1900

Table 1. Resources Identified During Survey

VDHR No.	Name	Location	Date
071-5484	Calloway Level Primitive Baptist Church & Cemetery	20501 U.S. Highway 29	c.1950
071-5485	Bryant House (Includes 071-5491)	2325 Anderson Mill Road (SR 649)	c.1900
071-5486	Satterfield House (Includes 071-5492)	6021 Climax Road (SR 799)	c.1941
071-5487	Owen Barn	5912 Climax Road (SR 799)	c.1950
071-5488	Tosh Farm	581 Star Land Drive (SR 755)	c.1900
071-5489	Bush Farm	13459 Gretna Road (SR 40)	c.1900-1960
071-5490	Farm	2073 Armstrong Road (SR 635)	c.1890
071-5491	Craddock Cemetery (Part of 071-5485)	2325 Anderson Mill Road (SR 799)	c.1900
071-5492	Finney Cemetery (Part of 071-5486)	6021 Climax Road (SR 799)	c.1907
071-5494	Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery	Dry Bridge Road off U.S. Highway 29	c.1885-1918
071-5495	Craft Cemetery	Dry Bridge Road off U.S. Highway 29	c.1890-1904
071-5496	Unnamed Cemetery	Chalk Level Road (SR 685)	Unknown
071-5497	Unnamed Cemetery	2621 Toshes Road (SR 605)	c.1920-1965
071-5498	Toney Log Tobacco Barns	2621 Toshes Road (SR 605)	c.1900
071-5499	Shed Ruin	Transco Road (SR 692)	Unknown
071-5500	Barns	1953 Anderson Mill Road (SR 649)	c.1900
071-5501	Mease Farm	Star Land Drive (SR 775)	c.1900
071-5502	Building Foundation Ruin	1499 Grassland Drive (SR 751)	Unknown
071-5503	Log Building Ruins	Rockcreek Road (SR 781)	c.1900
071-5504	Tobacco Barn,	8424 Museville Road (SR 626)	c.1900
071-5505	Log House	Jackson Lane	

**Lynchburg and Danville Railroad Historic District,
Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 118-5286**

VDHR surveyed the proposed Lynchburg and Danville Railroad Historic District in November 2007. This is a linear resource that consists of the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad corridor and affiliated railroad-related structures, including bridges, culverts, and tunnels dating from circa 1870 through circa 1930 (see Appendix A, Map 3).

The Lynchburg and Danville Railroad initially operated from 1866-1872 and evolved into the Virginia and North Carolina Railroad. In 1894, the rail line merged with the Southern Railway, which operated passenger and freight service throughout the South. This rail corridor linked Washington, D.C. with Atlanta, Georgia via Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Danville in Virginia and Greensboro, Salisbury, and Charlotte in North Carolina. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., in 1990, the Southern Railway was renamed Norfolk Southern Railway.

The Norfolk Southern Railway currently has a double track along the original Lynchburg and Danville Railroad corridor through the project APE. The Project APE for historic architectural resources spans the railroad corridor at the intersection with U.S. Highway 29 north of Chatham. The Southern Railway operated passenger depots at Whittles, approximately 1.5 miles to the north, and Chatham, approximately 3.25 miles to the south. The passenger depot at Whittles is no longer extant. At Chatham, the Southern Railway Passenger Depot operated from 1917-1965; this depot continued to handle freight until 1975. After standing vacant for some 25 years, the local community undertook a \$1.5 million restoration of the Southern Railway Depot for use as a local history museum and community meeting place. The restoration was completed in 2012.

Besides the double-track railroad, there are no railroad-related buildings or structures within the APE for historic architectural resources. This resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Motley House,
133 Dual Track Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5311**

This house is located on the east side of U.S. Highway 29 at the intersection with Dual Track Road. The 0.7-acre parcel is south of the Lynchburg & Danville Railroad (see Appendix A, Map 3). This circa 1945 dwelling lacks strong stylistic associations. The one-story rectangular house features a flat roof, stone veneer walls, six-over-six double hung windows, and an interior end stone veneered chimney flue. The foundation's structural materials were not visible but tax data suggest it is built of concrete block. The flat parapet roofline is coped with metal. The primary entrance consists of a glazed and paneled door, which is offset and protected by a center-bay porch with masonry columns and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The rear shed wing is partially clad with vertical wood siding. Outbuildings include a detached carport with a metal roof supported by concrete block posts and a frame shed.

While this resource retains integrity of materials, it lacks distinctive architectural features and stylistic associations. The house's flat-roofed form and stone veneer cladding were not observed elsewhere in the project area. These features, while uncommon, are not significant and cannot by themselves be associated with a particular style or design. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Building,
Oxford Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5481**

Located on the west side of Oxford Road (State Road 750), this abandoned building is severely deteriorated and its original use could not be determined (see Appendix A, Map 7). The circa 1900 one-story building has a square plan with a gable metal roof, weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation. A small shed roof wing projects from the center of the north elevation. There are no intact windows or doors and no distinctive architectural features. The roof is partially collapsed, much of the siding has fallen off, and the foundation is deteriorated. The building is surrounded by trees and vegetation with agricultural fields across the road to the southeast. There are no outbuildings or sheds. The building is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The deteriorated structure does not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP and therefore is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Calloway Level Primitive Baptist Church & Cemetery,
20501 U.S. Highway 29, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5484**

Located on the west side of U.S. Highway 29, this small, one-story circa 1950 church serves an African American congregation (see Appendix A, Map 3). Facing south, the vernacular frame church features a front facing gable metal roof, vinyl siding, modern replacement doors and windows, an exterior brick flue on the east side and a concrete block foundation. The south entry vestibule has a set of double-leaf replacement doors. There are two rear additions on the north side. The earlier one has a shallow-pitched gabled roof and contains secondary entrances. The later addition has shed roof and abuts the north wall of the gabled addition. No outbuildings were observed.

A cemetery containing approximately 75 graves is located southwest of the church. Dating from the 1940s, the cemetery features mostly modern engraved granite headstones and unmarked fieldstones, which are oriented on an east-west axis. Two family plots and an individual grave are bordered with concrete pavers. Funerary plantings such as yucca were observed. The graves are largely undecorated except for occasional artificial flowers.

The church and cemetery are surrounded on three sides by tree lines with agricultural fields beyond. Oak Grove Church is located on an adjacent parcel to the northeast. The Calloway Level Church does not appear on the 1923 or 1945 U.S. Topographical Maps, but does appear on the 1963 aerial map.

The building is a typical example of a rural African American church from the mid-twentieth century that lacks distinctive architectural features and historic integrity due to the introduction of modern materials. The related cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary art and is typical of rural cemeteries dating from the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Bryant Farm & Craddock Cemetery,
2325 Anderson Mill Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5485/071-5491**

Located on the south side of Anderson Mill Road (State Road 649), this 39.8-acre farm has a farmhouse and several outbuildings at the end of a paved drive (see Appendix A, Map 4). Facing northeast towards the road, the circa 1900 two-story I-house features a cross gable metal roof with a projecting central front gable, vinyl siding, interior central brick chimneys, one-over-one vinyl windows, and a single-story partial-width front porch with a hipped roof. A gabled single-story rear ell has enclosed shed porches on each side. Online tax records indicate the house has a stone foundation and has undergone a recent renovation.

Behind the house are several outbuildings for various agricultural and domestic purposes. Domestic outbuildings include a garage, a small house or workshop, and a shed. There is a household vegetable garden behind the house. A pond and wooded land are located west of it. Agricultural fields surround the building cluster.

A small family cemetery (071-5491), known as the Craddock Cemetery, is located in a wooded area at the southeast corner of the intersection of Anderson Mill Road (State Road 649) and Riddle Road. The cemetery contains approximately 20 graves marked with commercially made granite headstones and footstones oriented on an east-west axis. Shaded by large oak trees, the cemetery includes traditional funerary plantings such as yucca. There are no grave decorations, borders, pathways, fences, or other features.

Although not easily visible from the public right-of-way, the farmhouse and buildings appear to be in good condition. However, the installation of vinyl siding and windows has eroded the integrity of the dwelling. The outbuildings are not significant examples of any particular building technique or type. The associated cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary art or landscape design elements. The buildings and cemetery as a complex do not strongly convey rural life in Pittsylvania County. Due to the lack of integrity of the primary resource and the lack of distinction among the outbuildings, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Satterfield House & Finney Cemetery,
6021 Climax Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR Nos. 071-5486/071-5492**

Located on the west side of Climax Road (State Road 799), this circa 1941, 1.5-story, front-gable frame house has a standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding, three-over-one double sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a poured concrete foundation (see Appendix A, Map 5). The central entrance retains the original half-light door. The full-width, single-story front porch has a hip roof and is supported by fluted wood columns on brick piers.

The three-acre parcel is surrounded by woods to the west and agricultural fields to the east. Outbuildings include a detached three-bay frame garage and a circa 1945 gabled barn with partially enclosed side sheds. A concrete block retaining wall lines the yard and entrance drive.

South of the house is a small family burial plot (071-5492), known as the Finney Cemetery. The rural cemetery features two visible graves with marble headstones facing east. One headstone is dated 1907; the other was not legible. There is no formal outline to the cemetery, which is devoid of plantings or decorations. The area around the cemetery appears to be mowed regularly. The cemetery is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

This resource is a typical example of a mid-twentieth-century house form. This particular example lacks distinctive architectural features and historic integrity. The associated cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary art and is typical of rural twentieth-century cemeteries. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Owen Barn,
5912 Climax Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5487**

Located on the east side of Climax Road (State Road 799), this circa 1950 pole barn features a front gable metal roof, flanking shed wings, and vertical metal siding (see Appendix A, Map 5). Field observation could not determine if the barn was historically associated with 071-5486.

This building is a common barn type that lacks distinctive architectural features. It was not obviously associated with a larger farm complex. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Tosh Farm,
581 Star Land Drive, Sandy Level, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5488**

This 41.8-acre rural farm complex is located on the west side of Star Land Drive (State Road 775) (see Appendix A, Map 8). The 1.5-story vernacular house has a side-gable roof, and a massive shouldered exterior end chimney built of stone. The house's form suggests an eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century construction date. Off the north side is a shallow pitched gabled rear ell with an inset porch. The dwelling has a metal roof and a stone foundation. The siding and window type could not be determined from the public right-of-way. According to aerial photographs and online tax records, the house has had multiple additions

The complex is surrounded by agricultural fields. There is a family cemetery located at the end of a long gravel drive west of the house. Behind the house are several outbuildings, including a tobacco curing barn with open sheds on all four sides and a partially collapsed curing barn. Both barns have V-notched log construction and metal roofs. One log tobacco curing barn is located behind the main farmhouse and the other is located along the main road.

The Mease Cemetery is located on a separate 0.75-acre parcel west of the main farmhouse. The cemetery contains approximately 36 gravesites, some within a wrought iron fence. The cemetery is overgrown with several toppled headstones. Burial dates range from the late nineteenth century to circa 1965. The cemetery is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The house and outbuildings do not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP. The house may retain an early form, but aerial photographs show multiple additions on the north and west sides which overwhelm this historic main block. The Mease Cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary art and is typical of rural late nineteenth and twentieth-century cemeteries. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Bush Farm,
13459 West Gretna Road, Penhook, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5489**

Located along the south side of West Gretna Road (State Road 40), this 92.4-acre farm features a cluster of several agricultural outbuildings constructed between 1900 and 1960, most of which were not fully visible from the public right-of-way (see Appendix A, Map 9). The outbuildings included a circa 1900 two-story, gabled frame barn with attached sheds on all four sides, a circa 1950 frame barn, a circa 1950 flat-roofed pole barn, and a circa 1960 prefabricated metal Quonset hut. The barns were in generally fair to good condition. The property also features modern dwellings, a mobile home, and outbuildings that were not recorded.

The property is an example of a common twentieth-century rural farm. It consists of a cluster of historic barns that are in fair condition and with modern buildings. This resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Farm,
2073 Armstrong Road, Penhook, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5490 (VA-PI-024)**

Located on both sides of Armstrong Road (State Road 635), this 52-acre tobacco and cattle farm retains a primary farmhouse and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings (see Appendix A, Map 10). Constructed circa 1890, the two-story vernacular I-House is constructed with replacement Masonite weatherboard siding, a metal roof, brick interior chimneys, and a concrete block foundation. The house has two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows. The primary entrance is protected by a single-story, full-width porch with a hipped metal roof supported by turned wooden columns and a replacement concrete floor. At the rear is a gable roof ell with an enclosed side porch on the northeast side.

The rural farm features several outbuildings, including frame sheds, a modern frame garage, a frame cattle barn, and two turn-of-the-twentieth-century log tobacco curing barns. The tobacco barns feature hand-hewn log timbers with V-notching, mud daubing, metal gable roofs, and attached stripping sheds. The log barn (VA-PI-024) on the west side of Armstrong Road at the south end of the property is partially covered with asphalt shingle and vertical metal panel siding and the original stone foundation has been replaced with a modern concrete block foundation. The barn is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey

The hilltop property is on a wooded lot surrounded by agricultural fields. The farmhouse is currently vacant.

The property is an unremarkable example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century rural tobacco and cattle farmstead with intact outbuildings. The house, however, has been significantly altered with modern composite siding. The outbuildings are not significant examples of any particular building technique or type. Due to the lack of integrity of the primary resource, and the lack of distinction among the outbuildings, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery,
Dry Bridge Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5494**

Located in a hilltop forested setting on the west side of the Lynchburg & Danville Railroad, this abandoned cemetery contains approximately 15 burials, which are enclosed by a wrought iron fence with an iron gate (see Appendix A, Map 3). Twelve inscribed or legible commercially

made, marble headstones refer to the Payne, Jefferson, and Bennett families, date between 1885 and 1918. The cemetery includes traditional funerary plantings such as yucca and vinca. The cemetery is no longer maintained, and is overgrown and deteriorated. Sections of the iron fence are collapsing. The cemetery is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The abandoned cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary artistic work or design features, nor is it known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. Therefore, the cemetery does not meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Craft Cemetery,
Dry Bridge Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5495 (VA-PI-005)**

Located in a hilltop wooded setting on the northeast side of U.S. Highway 29, this abandoned cemetery contains several burials, including two commercially made, inscribed headstones and unmarked rough stone markers (see Appendix A, Map 3). The headstones mark the graves of Johnnie M. Craft (1866-1890) and Mariah Craft, who died in 1904. There is no formal outline to the cemetery, which is no longer maintained and is overgrown. No traditional funerary plantings were observed. The cemetery is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The abandoned cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary artistic work or design features, nor is it known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. Therefore, the cemetery does not meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Unnamed Cemetery,
Chalk Level Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5496**

Located in a forested setting south of Chalk Level Road (State Road 685) and east of Little Cherrystone Creek, this unmarked cemetery contains approximately 14 marked graves (see Appendix A, Map 1). Uncut sandstone and quartz fieldstone markers are arranged in two rows of four and six respectively, and at least four other markers appear randomly placed. Seven of the markers are accompanied by grave depressions and three depressions are not marked by stones. There are no inscriptions on the stones, which are all unmodified native rock. According to property owner, this is a slave cemetery although archival research has not been conducted to support this.

The landscape is a level upland setting overlooking the Little Cherrystone Creek Valley to the south. The cemetery is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The abandoned cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary artistic work or design features, nor is it known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. Therefore, the cemetery does not meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Unnamed Cemetery,
2621 Toshes Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5497**

Located in a forested setting at the edge of an agricultural field off Toshes Road (State Road 605), this abandoned cemetery consists of two commercially made headstones dating from the 1920s-1930s and 1965 (see Appendix A, Map 6). In addition, there are at least three informal headstones consisting of vertically set, unmodified rocks. The cemetery is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The abandoned cemetery does not exhibit distinctive funerary artistic work or design features, nor is it known to be associated with a particular historic event or persons of transcendent importance. Therefore, the cemetery does not meet NRHP Criterion Consideration D and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Toney Log Tobacco Barns,
2621 Toshes Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5498**

Located on 48.5-acre parcel in a forested setting at the edge of an agricultural field, this resource consists of six twentieth-century log tobacco curing barns (see Appendix A, Map 6). Nearly identical in size and construction technique, the barns feature hand-hewn V-notched logs, gabled metal roofs, fieldstone foundations, and attached stripping sheds. They appear to be abandoned and are beginning to deteriorate. The barns are not accessible from the public right-of-way and were documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

These barns are of common form and construction materials and do not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to qualify for listing in the NRHP. They did not appear to be associated with a significant farmstead. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Shed Ruin,
Transco Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5499**

Located in a remote forested setting south of Transco Road (State Road 692) are the ruins of a small frame shed with a shallow metal gable roof and frame walls (see Appendix A, Map 1). The shed may have been used for storage of agricultural equipment. The resource is located on a 51.47-acre parcel. It is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The shed does not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B or C.

**Barns,
1953 Anderson Mill Road, Chatham, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5500**

This resource consists of two abandoned barns located in an agricultural setting south of Anderson Mill Road (State Road 649) (see Appendix A, Map 4). The barns are two components of a larger farmstead. Aerial photographs suggest the complex includes an abandoned historic farmhouse, a 1991 house and garage, and approximately three outbuildings of unidentified use. The subject barns are within the APE for historic architectural resources; the other buildings are not and were not visible from the public right-of-way. The subject barns described below were documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

Erected around the turn-of-the-twentieth century, one barn is constructed of hand-hewn logs with V-notching, a gable metal roof, and side sheds. This barn likely housed farm animals and equipment. The second building is a mid-twentieth-century frame gabled barn with partially enclosed side sheds also likely housed small farm animals. Both barns are overgrown and deteriorated.

The farm complex could not be fully documented; however, since it is now anchored by a modern dwelling, and the two subject barns are deteriorated, the complex is unlikely to possess the requisite integrity to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Mease Farms,
Star Land Drive, Sandy Level, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5501**

This resource is an abandoned farm located in a forested setting east of Grassland Drive (State Road 751) in the bend of the Pigg River (see Appendix A, Map 4). The isolated farm is located on a 182-acre parcel. The farm consists of log farmhouse and three log tobacco-curing barns.

The circa 1900 1.5-story vernacular farmhouse features hand-hewn timbers with V-notching, a weatherboarded rear shed wing and loft story, a gable metal roof, an interior brick flue, and stone pier foundation. The two front entrances are protected by a shed roof porch supported by a concrete block foundation. The loft is accessed by an interior corner stair. A section of cement daubing has an inscription of “WTB Oct 17 1935.” The house had electricity at some point. The three circa 1900 log tobacco-curing barns feature hand-hewn timbers, metal gable roofs, mud daubing, and attached stripping sheds. All four buildings are overgrown and deteriorating. The farm is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

This complex is in deteriorated condition and possesses poor integrity, which is problematic for NRHP evaluation. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Building Foundation Ruin,
1499 Grassland Drive, Sandy Level, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5502**

This building site is located in a wooded setting at the edge of a field, east of Grassland Drive (State Road 751) in the bend of the Pigg River (see Appendix A, Map 7). The site retains the remains of a stone foundation and no evidence of a superstructure. The isolated resource is located on a 182-acre parcel. The resource is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

The ruin does not retain sufficient integrity to be evaluated for the NRHP and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B or C.

**Log Building Ruins,
Rockcreek Road, Pittsylvania County,
VDHR No. 071-5503**

This resource is located along the north edge of a field, a 96.35-acre parcel east of Rockcreek Road (State Road 781) (see Appendix A, Map 9). The resource consists of two turn-of-the-twentieth-century log buildings constructed with hand-hewn, notched timbers. One building appears to have been used to shelter farm animals. The other building was likely used for storage. The parcel also features a vacant two-story farmhouse that is outside the APE for historic architectural resources. The log buildings were not accessible from the public right-of-way and were documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

These barns were not obviously associated with a larger farm complex and do not appear to possess significance in the areas of design or construction that would allow them be eligible for the NRHP individually. The resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

**Tobacco Barn,
8424 Museville Road, Sandy Level, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5504**

Located at the northern edge of an agricultural field of Museville Road (State Road 626), this resource consists of a log tobacco-curing barn constructed at the turn-of-the-twentieth century (see Appendix A, Map 8). The barn features hand-hewn V-notched logs, clay daubing, a gable metal roof, and a solid fieldstone foundation. The tobacco-curing barn appears to be abandoned and is beginning to show signs of deterioration. The barn appears to have been historically affiliated with the adjacent Roberts Farmhouse (071-5160), which is outside the APE for historic architectural resources. The Roberts Farmhouse was inspected in the field, but not recorded. The house has been altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows and modern additions. The barn is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

Due to the lack of integrity of the farm's primary resource, the Robert Farmhouse, and barn's lack of distinction in the areas of design and construction, the tobacco barn is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C either individually or as part of a district.

**Log House,
Jackson Lane, Chatham, Pittsylvania County
VDHR No. 071-5505**

This resource is located on a 15.7-acre wooded parcel at the edge of a large field along the southern side of the Little Cherrystone Creek approximately 0.35 miles east of Jackson Lane and 0.85 miles east of U.S. Highway 29 (see Appendix A, Map 2). The circa 1900 1.5-story log house has a side gable metal roof, hewn log walls with V-notching and mud daubing, and is partially covered with board and batten siding. The gable ends of the upper story are covered with weatherboard siding. At one end is an exterior fieldstone chimney with a brick stack. The dwelling sits on a stone pier foundation. At the rear is a weatherboarded shed addition with a metal roof.

The interior exhibits exposed log ceiling beams, wire nails, manufactured hardware, and circular sawn trim. The collapsed ruins of a frame a root cellar with a gable metal roof is located northeast of the house. The house is abandoned and in deteriorated condition. The house is not accessible from the public right-of-way and was documented by Tetra Tech during the archaeological survey.

This abandoned turn-of-the-twentieth-century log house is in deteriorated condition. No significant outbuildings or landscape features were noted that would convey the history of early twentieth century farm life in Pittsylvania County. This resource is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In total, 23 newly surveyed historic resources and 1 previously recorded historic resource (071-5311) were recorded within the Mountain Valley Pipeline APE for historic architectural resources.. All 24 recorded resources are recommended as not eligible to the NRHP.

Table 2. Summary of Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Site #	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Recommendation for Additional Work
118-5286	Lynchburg & Danville Railroad Historic District	Linear Resource Campbell and Pittsylvania Counties	Not NRE*	None
071-5311	Motley House	Dual Track Road (SR 29)	Not NRE	None
071-5481	Building	3657 Oxford Road (SR 750)	Not NRE	None
071-5484	Calloway Level Primitive Baptist Church & Cemetery	20501 U.S. Highway 29	Not NRE	None
071-5485	Bryant House (Includes 071-5491)	2325 Anderson Mill Road (SR 649)	Not NRE	None
071-5486	Satterfield House (Includes 071-5492)	6021 Climax Road (SR 799)	Not NRE	None
071-5487	Owen Barn	Climax Road (SR 799)	Not NRE	None
071-5488	Tosh Farm	581 Star Land Dr. (SR 755)	Not NRE	None
071-5489	Bush Farm	13459 Gretna Road (SR 40)	Not NRE	None
071-5490	Farm	2073 Armstrong Road (SR 635)	Not NRE	None
071-5491	Craddock Cemetery (Part of 071-5485)	2325 Anderson Mill Road (SR 799)	Not NRE	None
071-5492	Finney Cemetery (part of 071-5486)	6021 Climax Road (SR 799)	Not NRE	None
071-5494	Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery	Dry Bridge Road off U.S. Highway 29	Not NRE	None
071-5495	Craft Cemetery	Dry Bridge Road off U.S. Highway 29	Not NRE	None
071-5496	Unnamed Cemetery	Chalk Level Road (SR 685)	Not NRE	None
071-5497	Unnamed Cemetery	2621 Toshes Road (SR 605)	Not NRE	None
071-5498	Toney Log Tobacco Barns	2621 Toshes Road (SR 605)	Not NRE	None
071-5499	Shed Ruin	Transco Road (SR 692)	Not NRE	None

Table 2. Summary of Survey Findings and Recommendations

VDHR Site #	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Recommendation for Additional Work
071-5500	Barns	1953 Anderson Mill Road (SR 649)	Not NRE	None
071-5501	Mease Farm	Star Land Drive (SR 775)	Not NRE	None
071-5502	Building Foundation Ruin	1499 Grassland Drive (SR 751)	Not NRE	None
071-5503	Log Building Ruins	Rockcreek Road (SR 781)	Not NRE	None
071-5504	Tobacco Barn,	8424 Museville Road (SR 626)	Not NRE	None
071-5505	Log House	Jackson Lane	Not NRE	None

*NRE = National Register Eligible

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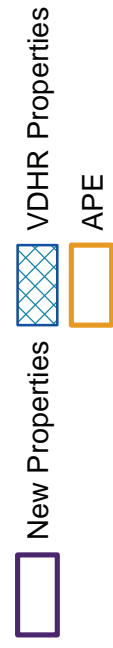
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U.S. Census Bureau

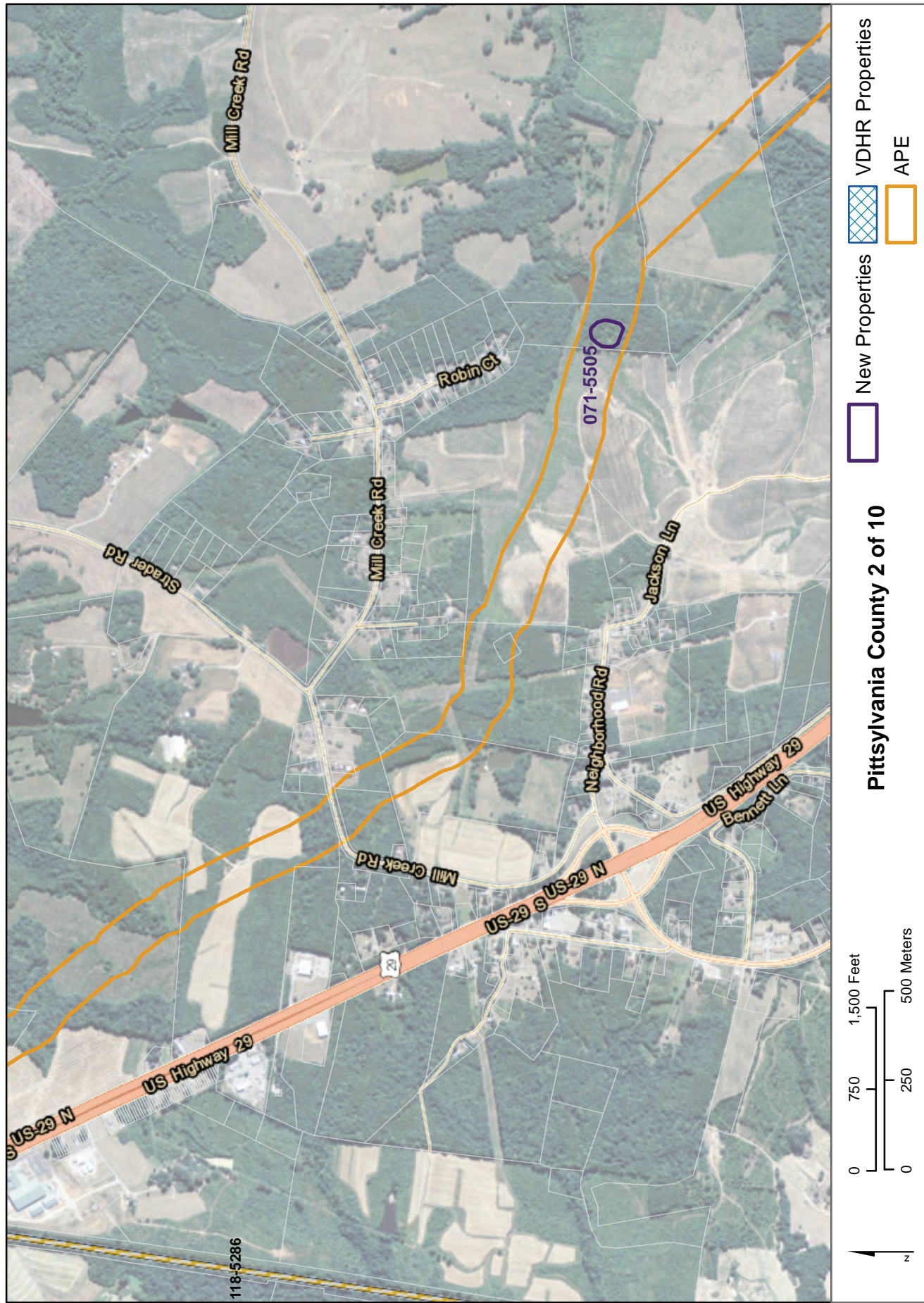
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- 1930 *U.S. Federal Population, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A: MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF RESOURCES

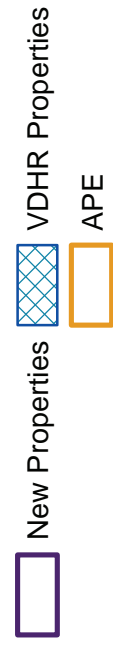
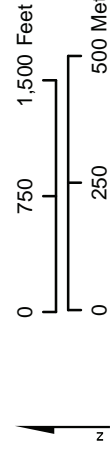


Pittsylvania County 1 of 10

Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2010)

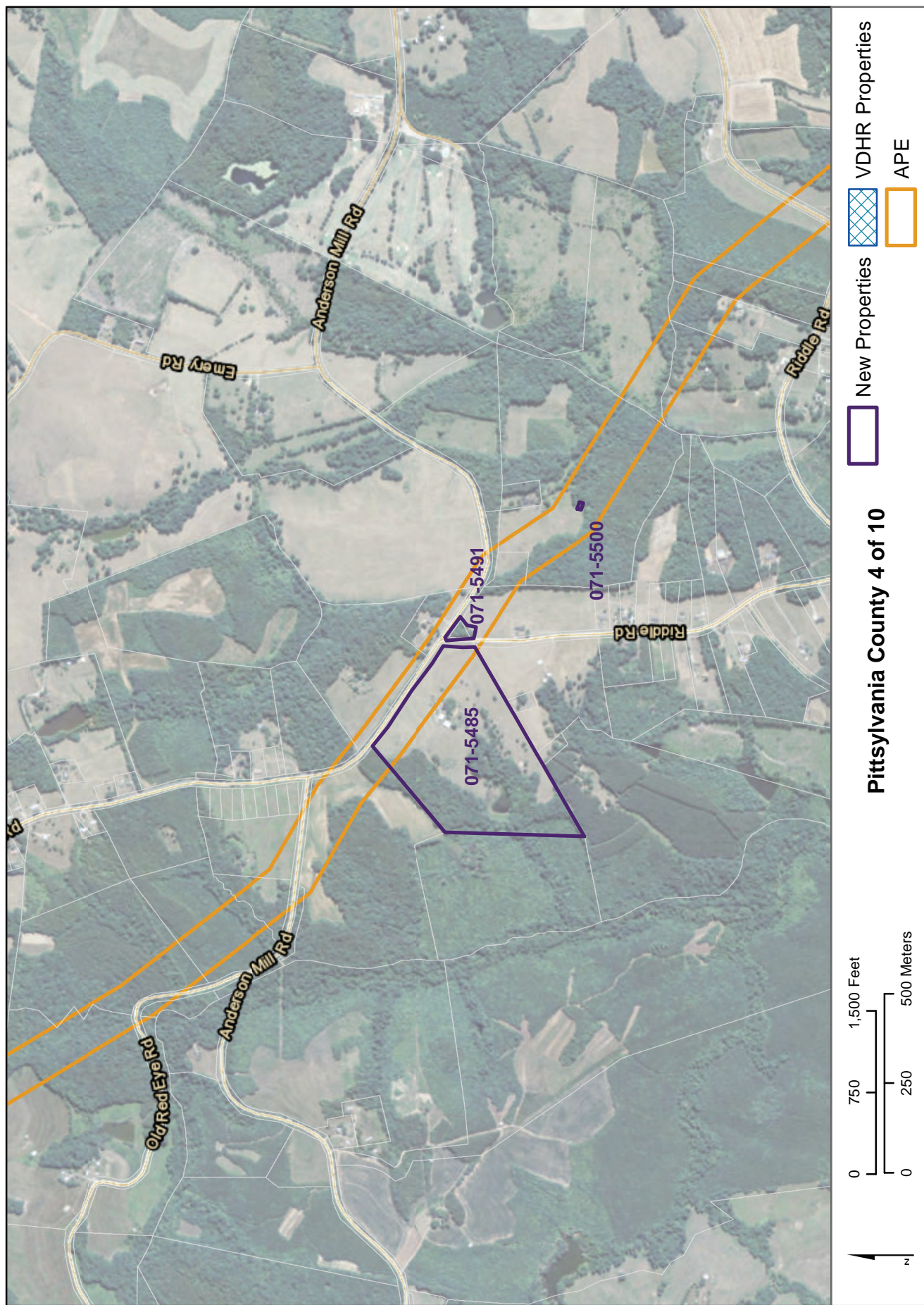


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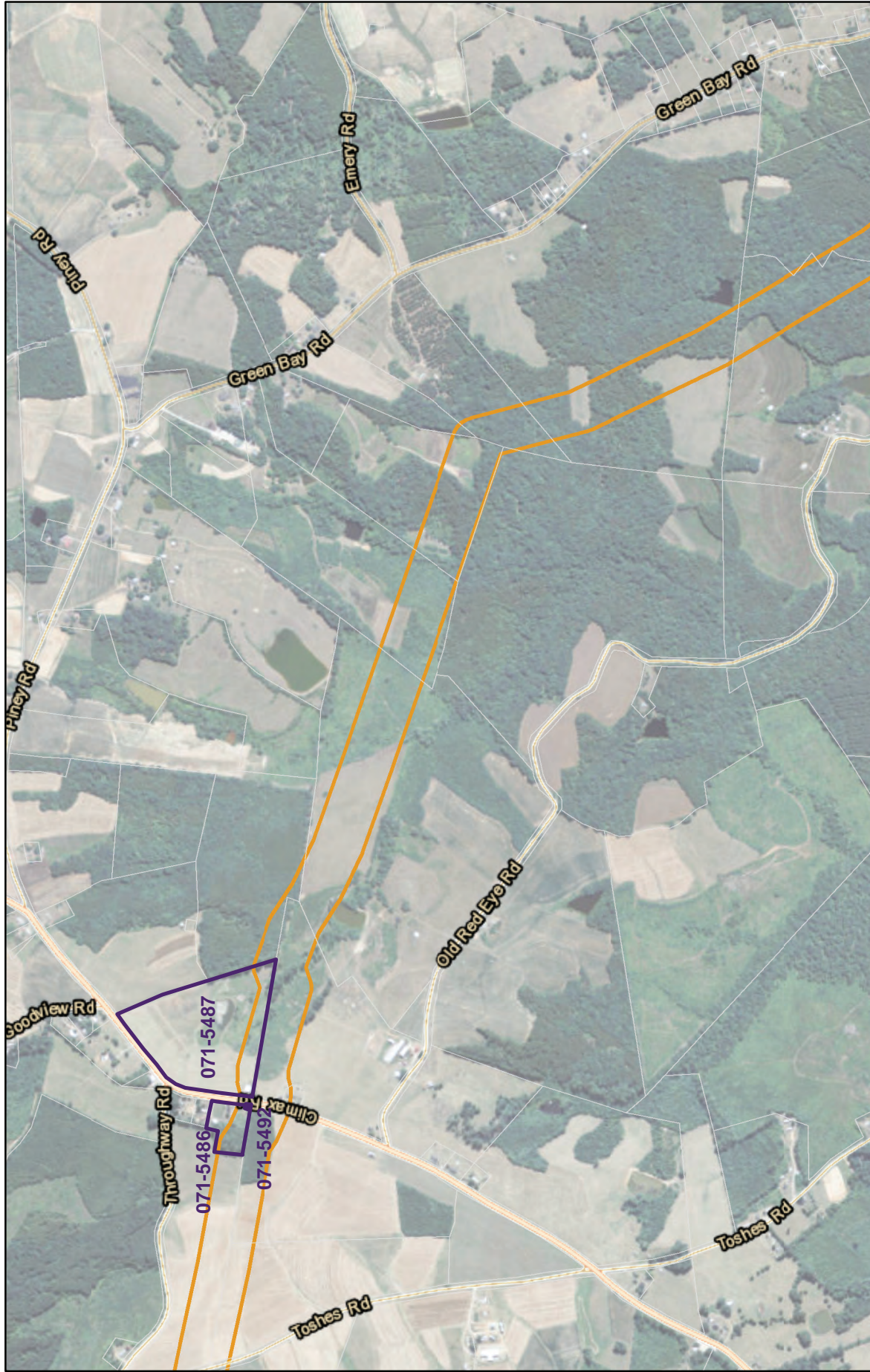


Pittsylvania County 3 of 10

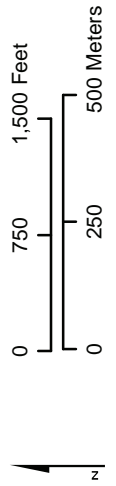
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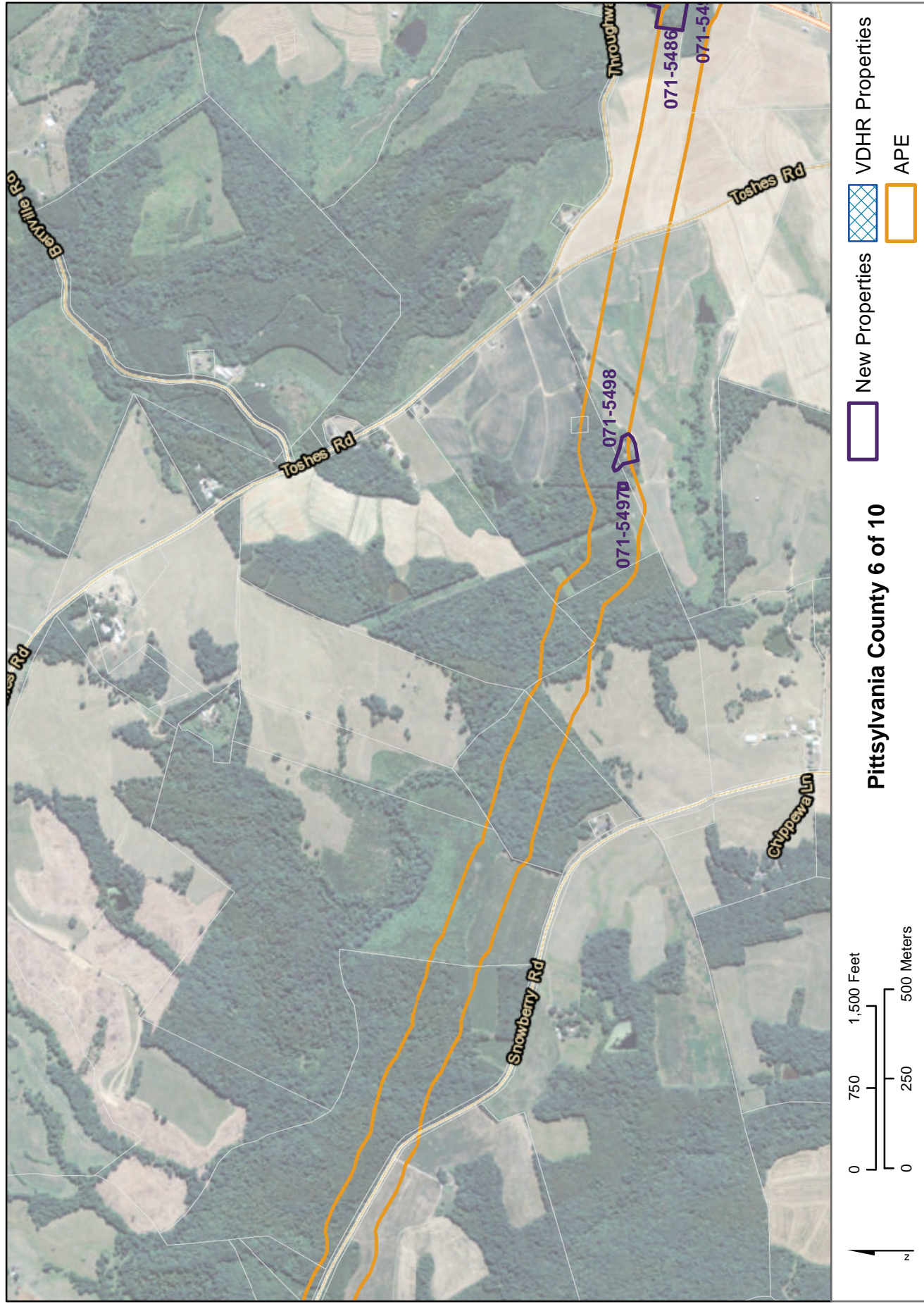
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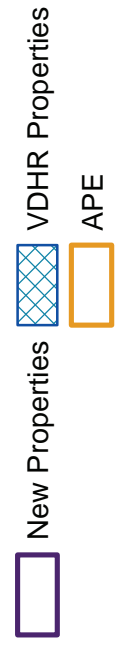
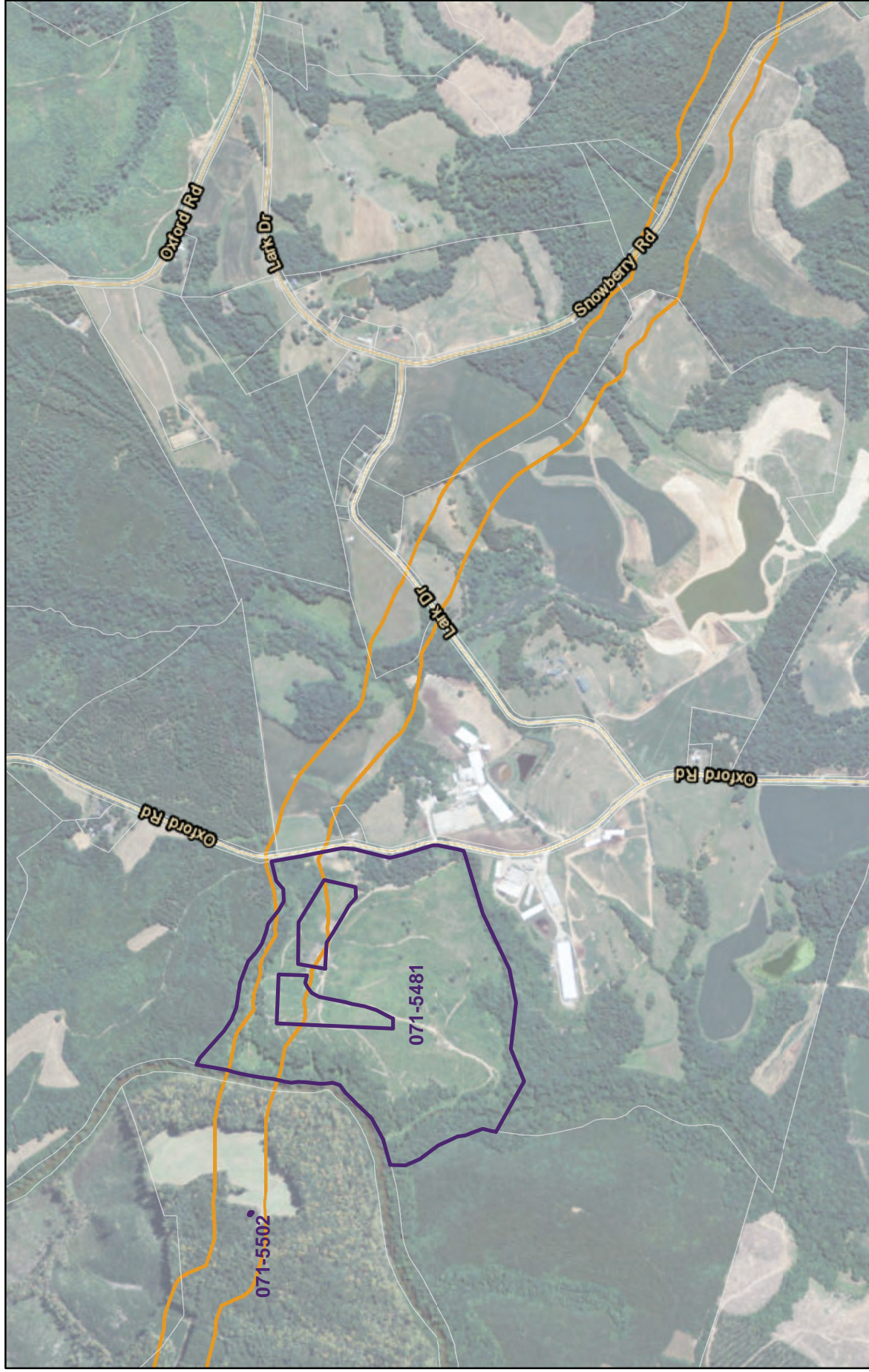
Pittsylvania County 5 of 10



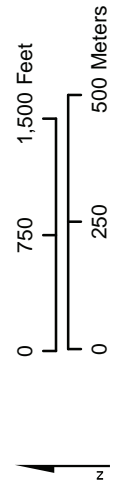
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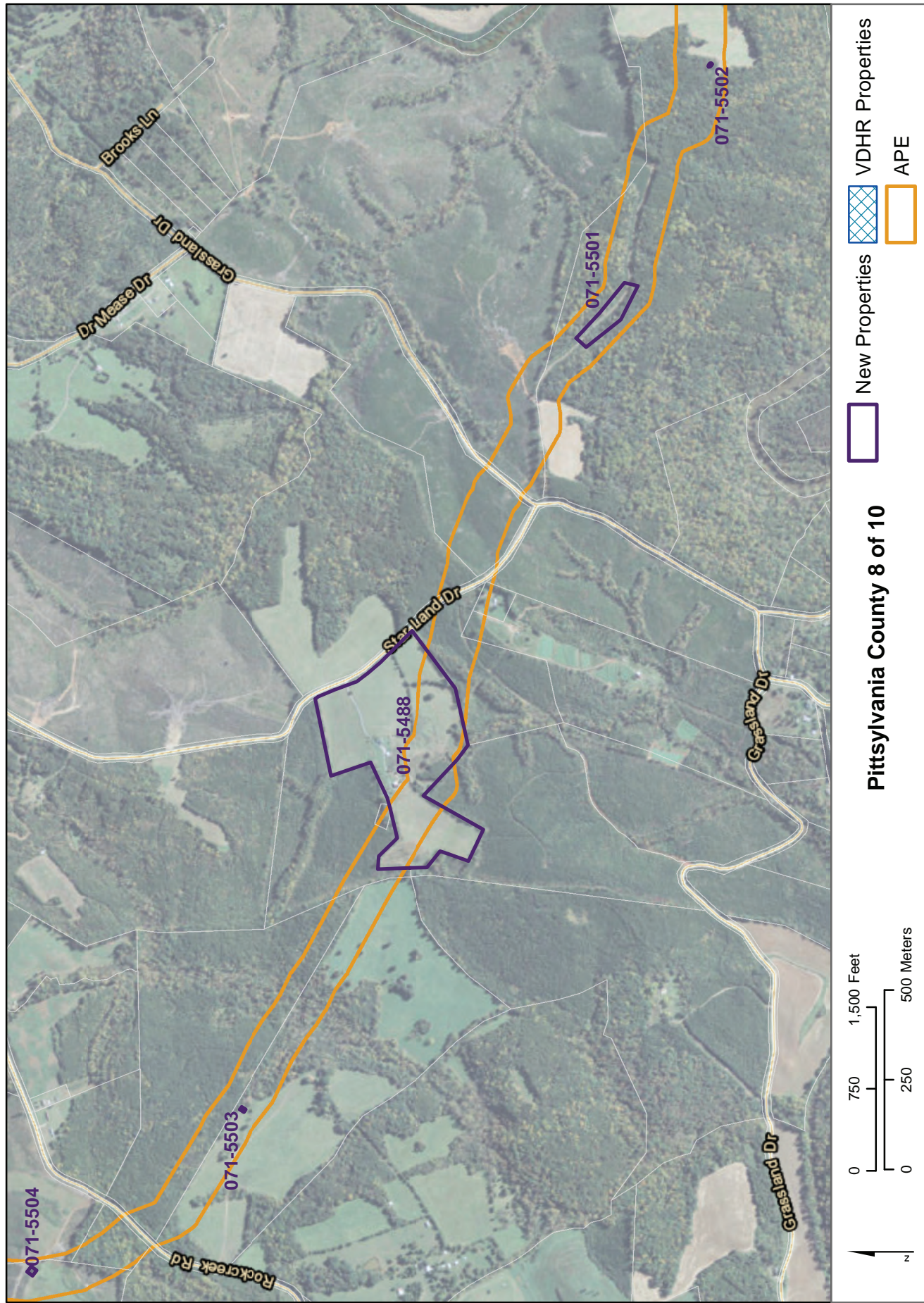
Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2010)



Pittsylvania County 7 of 10





Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2010)




Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2010)

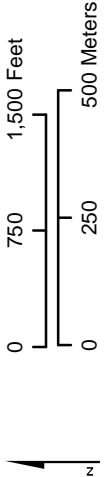


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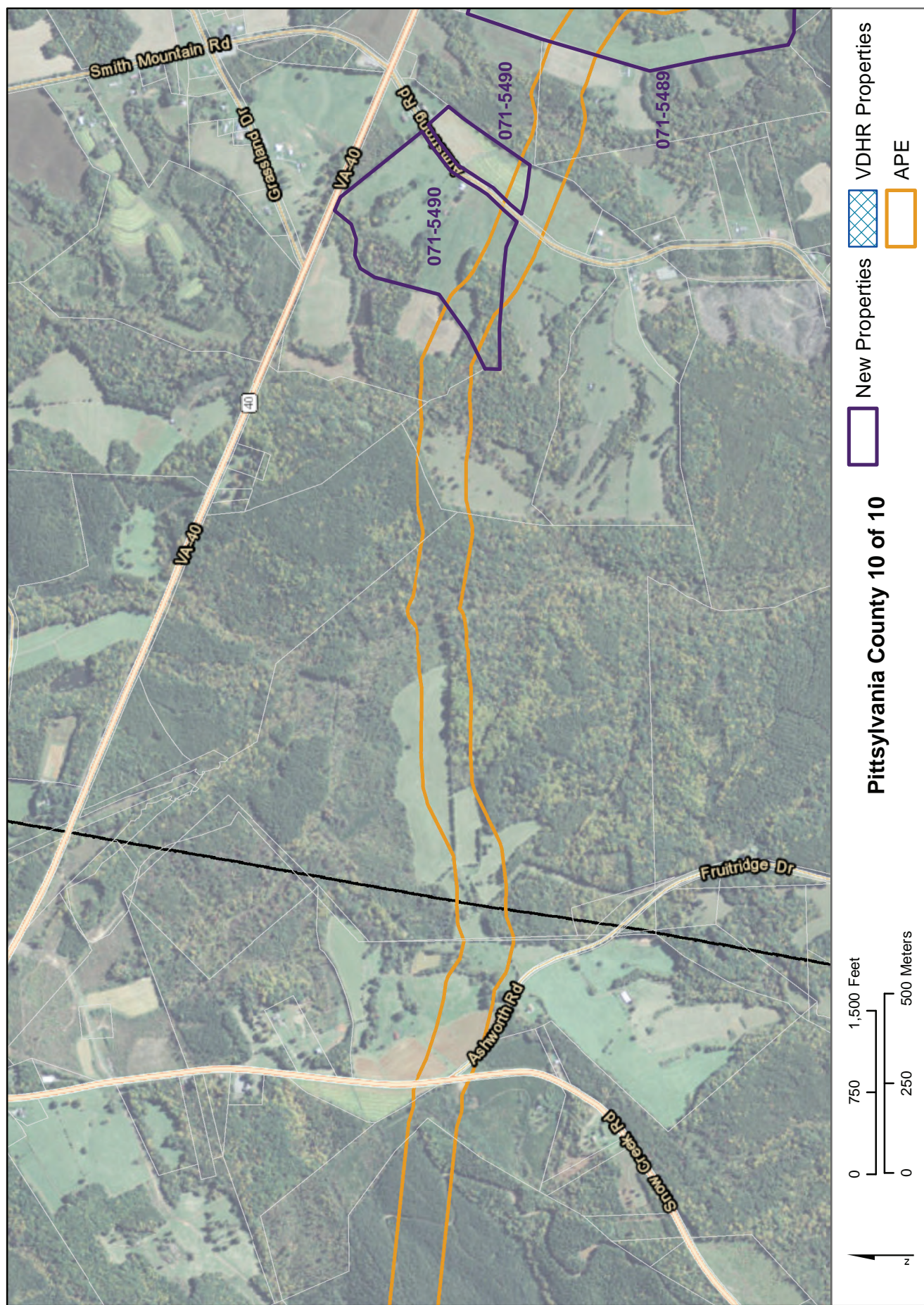
 APE

 New Properties

Pittsylvania County 9 of 10



Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2010)



Source: ESRI World Imagery Basemap (2010)

APPENDIX B: RESOURCE SITE PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/13/2015
Location: 133 Dual Track Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5311



Site Map for Motley House (071-5311)

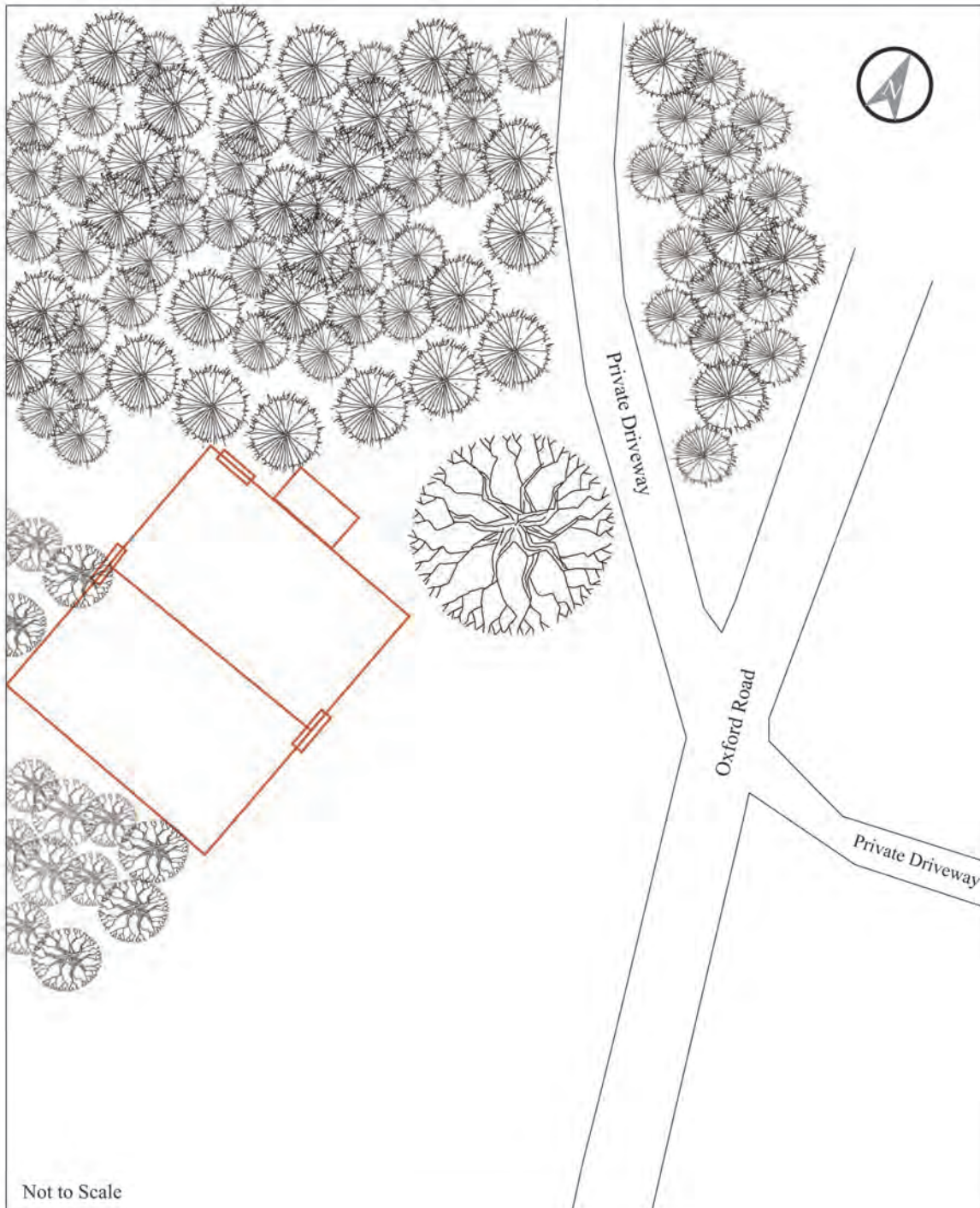
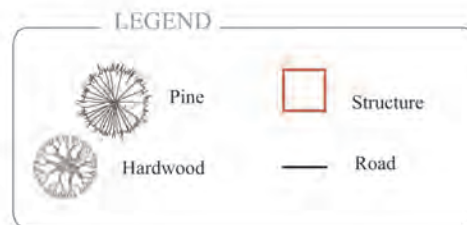


Motley House (071-5311), 133 Dual Track Road, View Northwest



Motley House (071-5311), 133 Dual Track Road, Outbuildings, View Northwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/14/2015
Location: 3773 Oxford Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5481



Site Map for Building (071-5481)

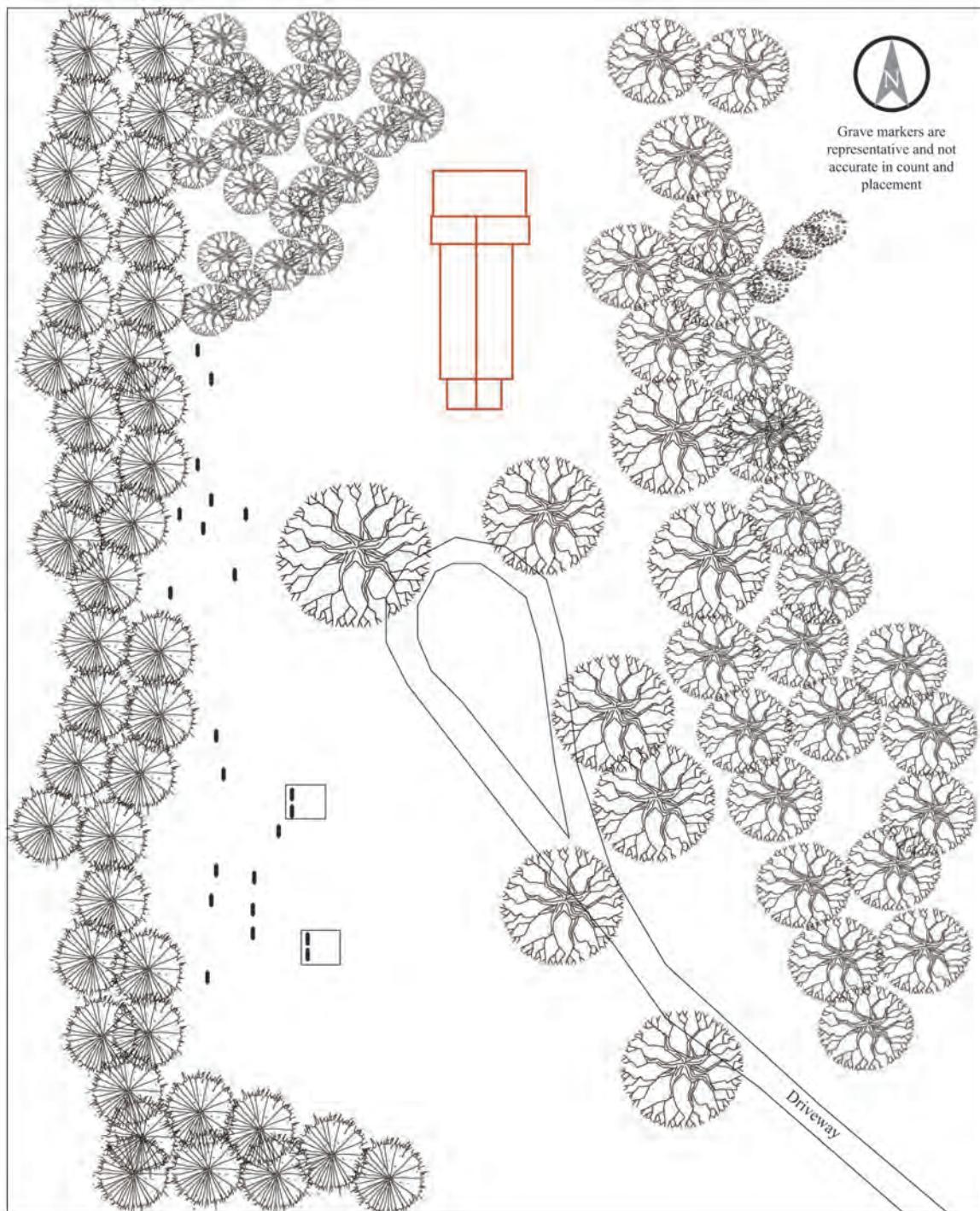


Building (071-5481), 3657 Oxford Road, View Southeast



Building (071-5481), 3657 Oxford Road, View West

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/13/2015
Location: Calloway Level Church,
20501 U.S. Highway 29, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5484



Site Map for Calloway Level Primitive Baptist Church & Cemetery (071-5484)



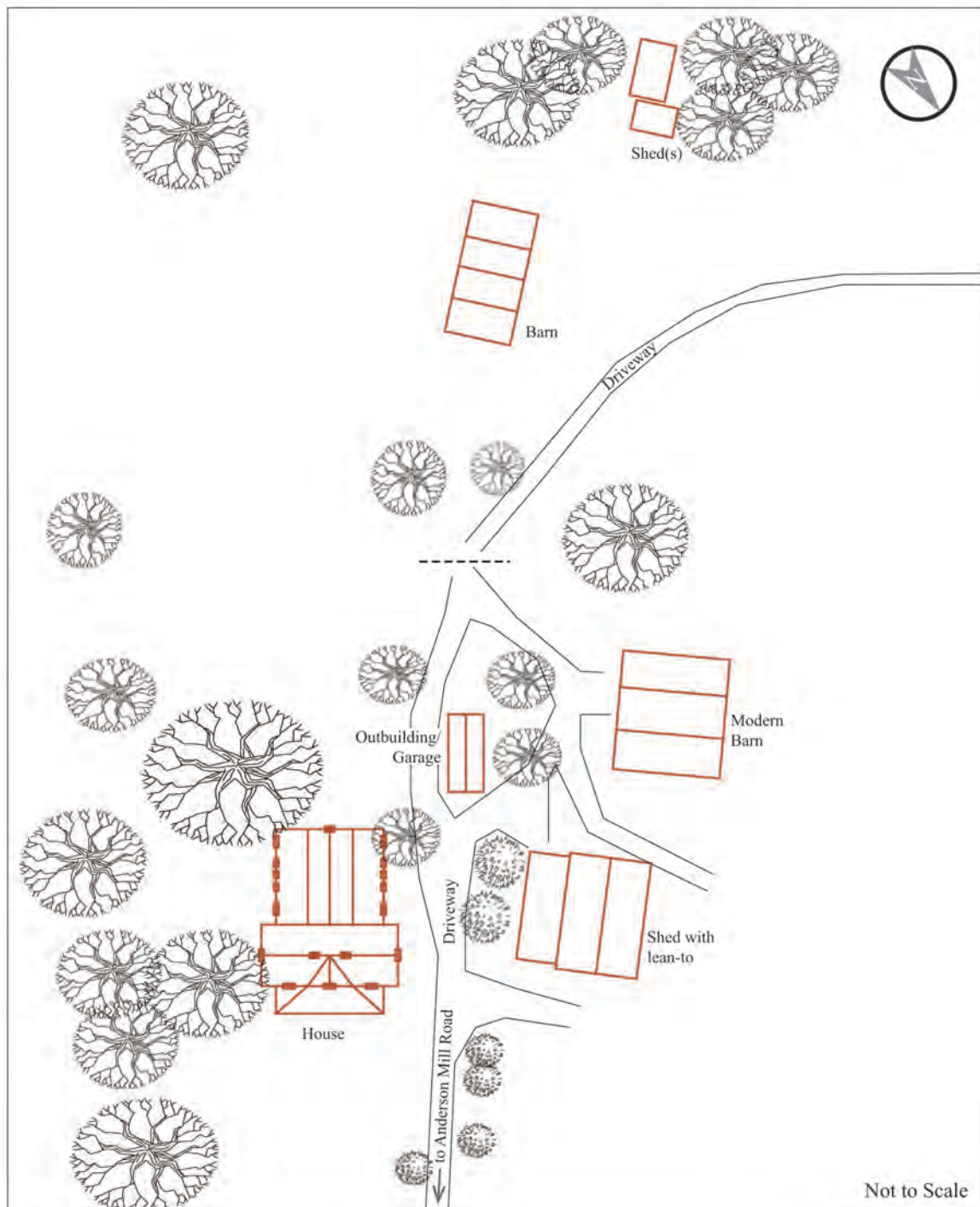
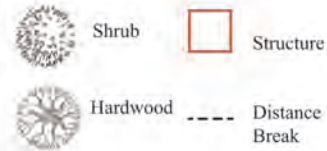
**Calloway Level Primitive Baptist Church & Cemetery (071-5484), 20501 U.S. Highway 29,
Setting, View Southwest**



**Calloway Level Primitive Baptist Church & Cemetery (071-5484), 20501 U.S. Highway 29,
View Southwest**

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
 Date: 05/13/2015
 Location: 2325 Anderson Mill Road, Chatham,
 Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
 Site No. 071-5485

LEGEND



Site Map for Bryant House (071-5485)



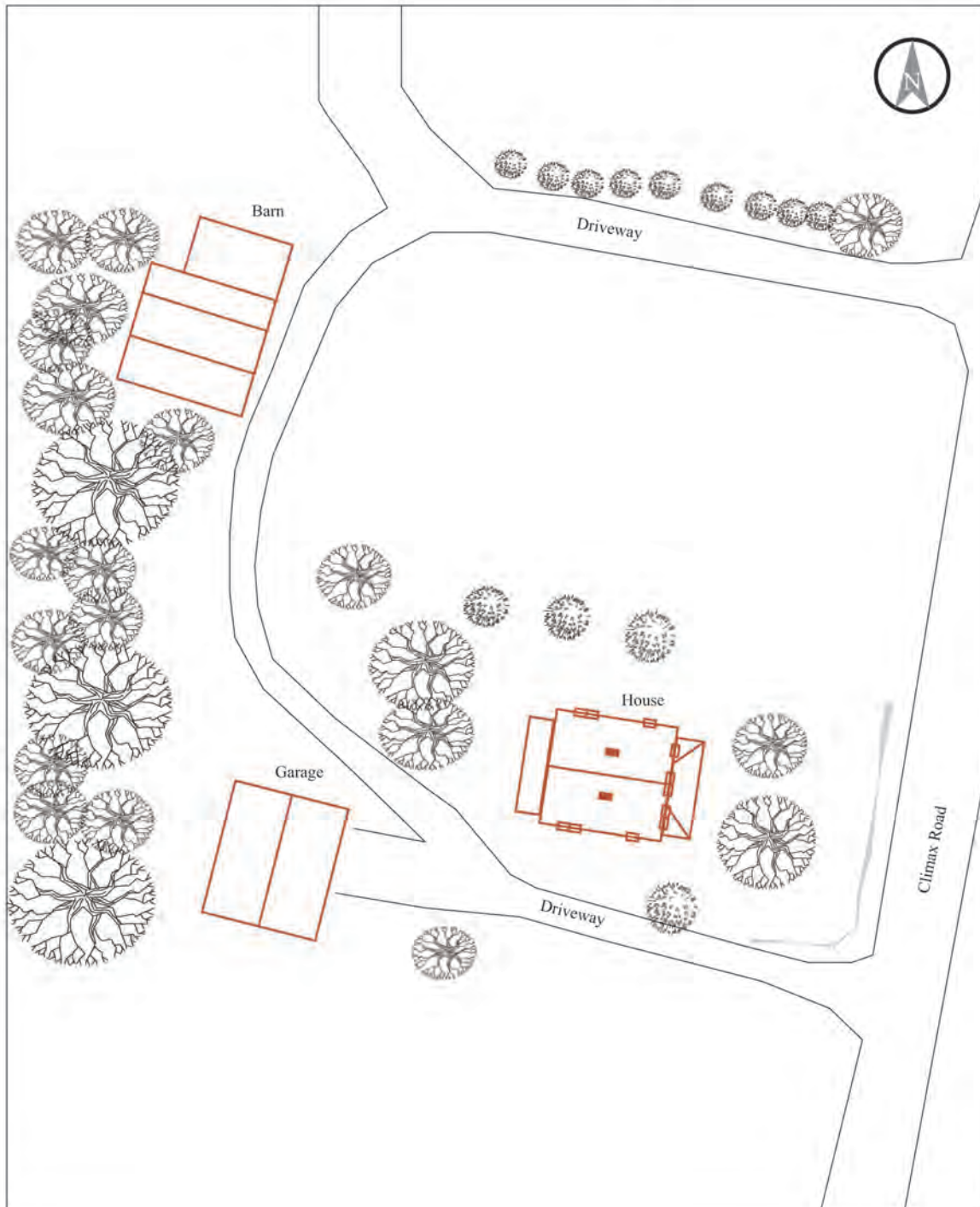
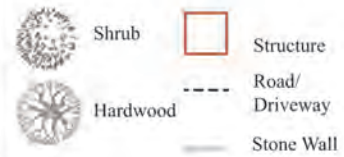
Bryant House (071-5485), 2325 Anderson Mill Road, View Southwest



Bryant House (071-5485), 2325 Anderson Mill Road, Setting, View Southwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/13/2015
Location: 6021 Climax Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5486

LEGEND



Site Map for Satterfield House (071-5486)

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/13/2015
Location: 6021 Climax Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5486



Site Map for Satterfield House (071-5486) with Finney Cemetery (071-5492)

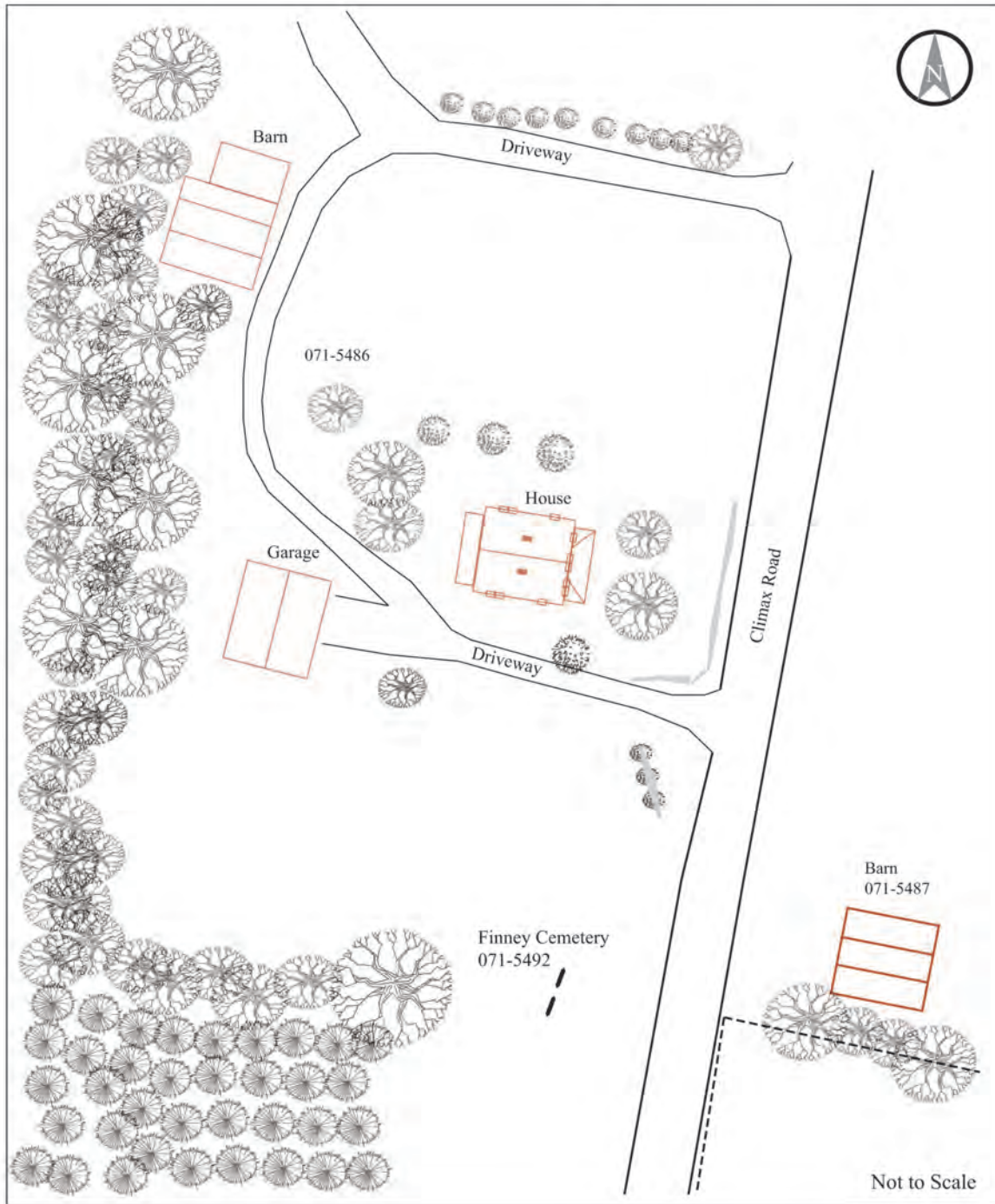
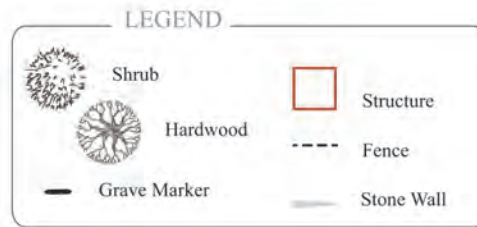


Satterfield House (071-5486), 6021 Climax Road, View Northwest



Satterfield House (071-5486), 6021 Climax Road, Setting, View West

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/13/2015
Location: 5912 Climax Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5487



Site Map for Owen Barn (071-5487)

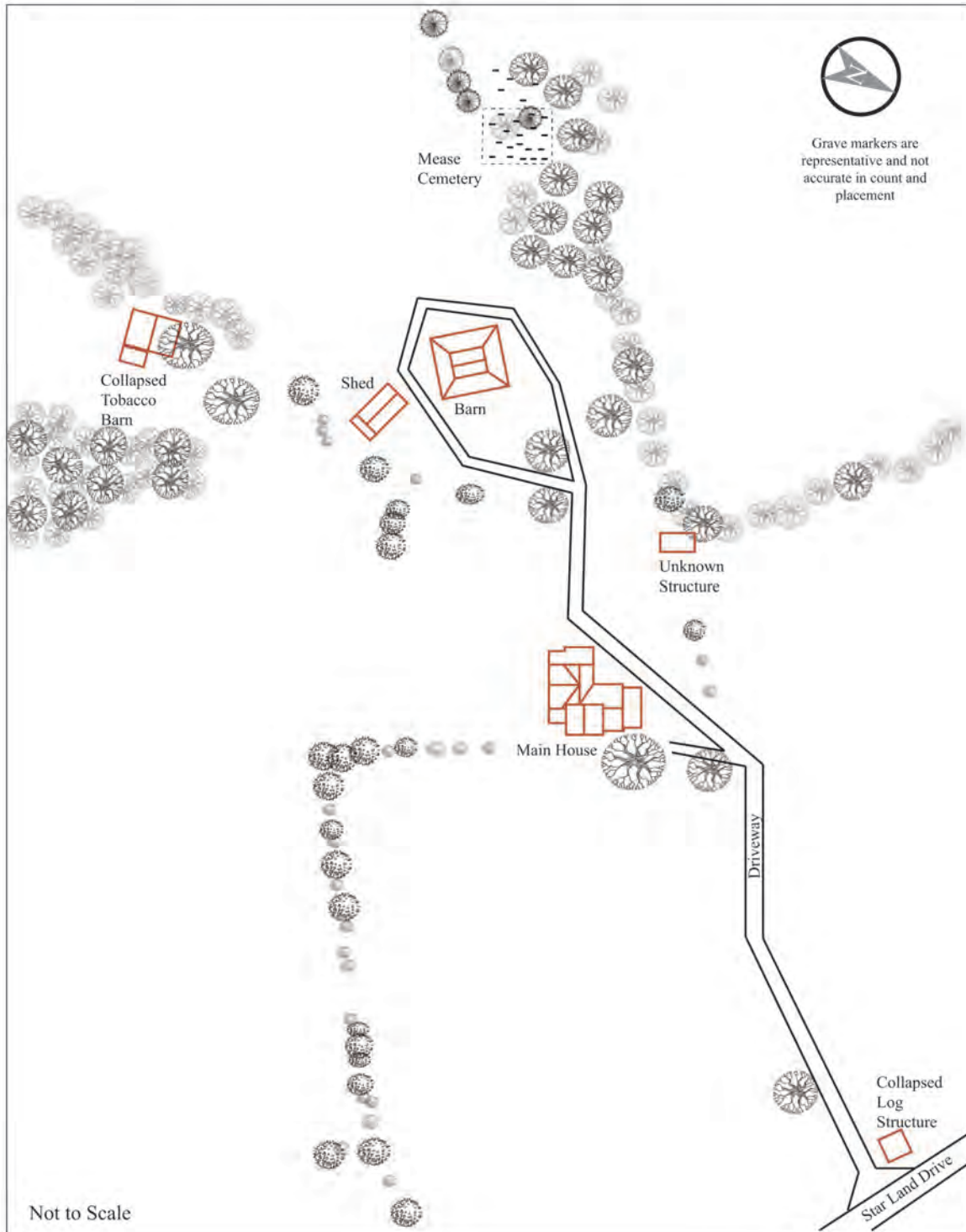
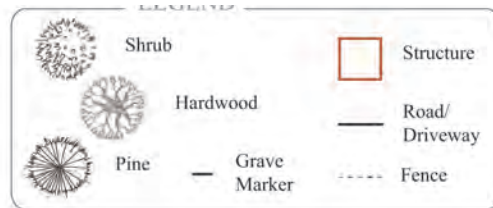


Owen Barn (071-5487), 5912 Climax Road, View Northeast



Owen Barn (071-5487), 5912 Climax Road, View Southeast

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/14/2015
Location: 581 Star Land Drive, Sandy Level,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5488



Site Map for Tosh Farm (071-5488)



Tosh Farm (071-5488), 581 Star Land Drive, House, View Southwest



Tosh Farm (071-5488), 581 Star Land Drive, Barn, View Southwest



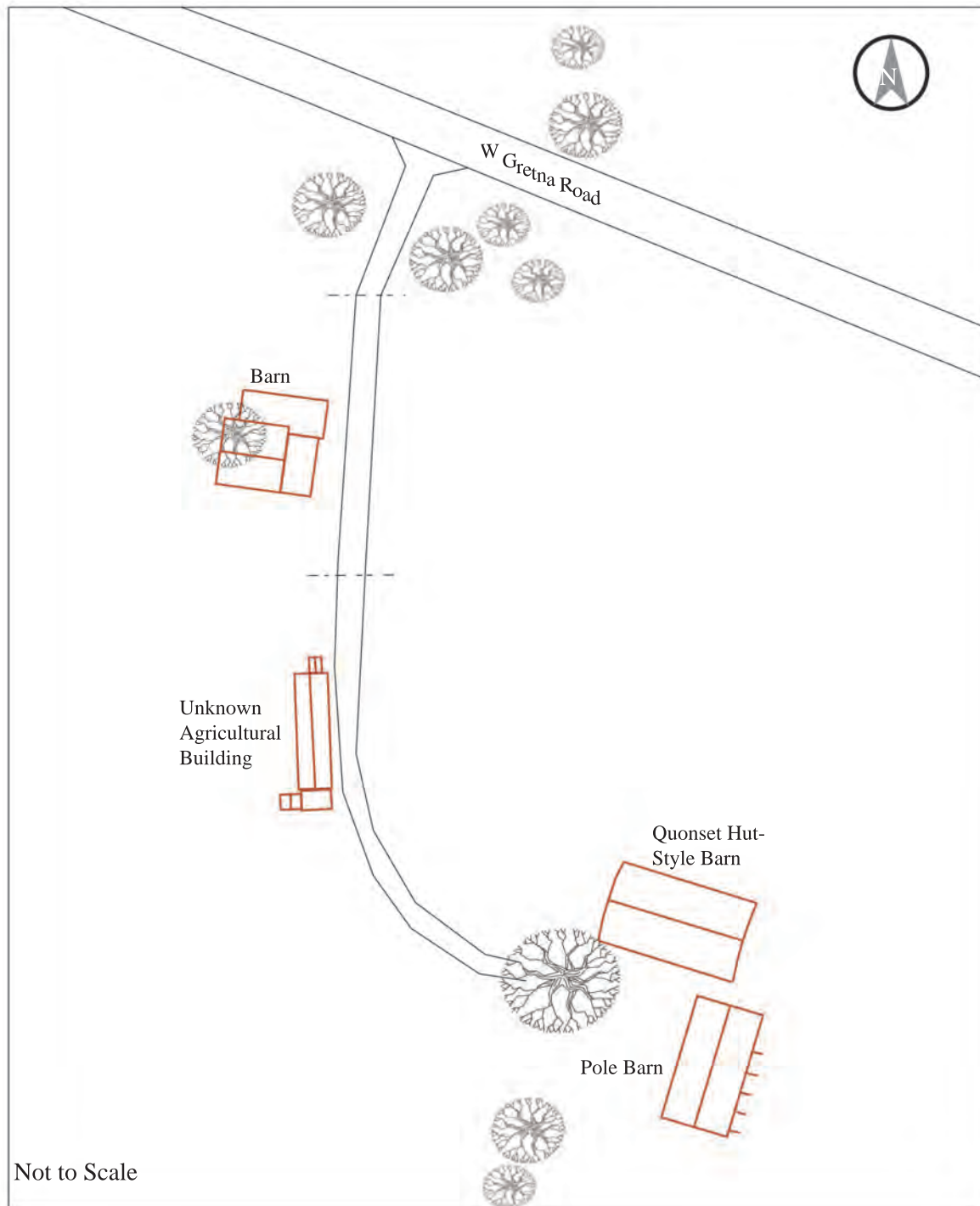
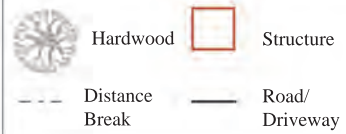
Tosh Farm (071-5488), 581 Star Land Drive, Log Cabin, View Southwest



Tosh Farm (071-5488), 581 Star Land Drive, Setting, View Southwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/14/2015
Location: 13459 W Gretna Road, Sandy Level,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5489

LEGEND



Site Map for Bush Farm (071-5489)



Bush Farm (071-5489), 13459 Gretna Road, Barn, View Southwest



Bush Farm (071-5489), 13459 Gretna Road, Pole Barn, View Southwest

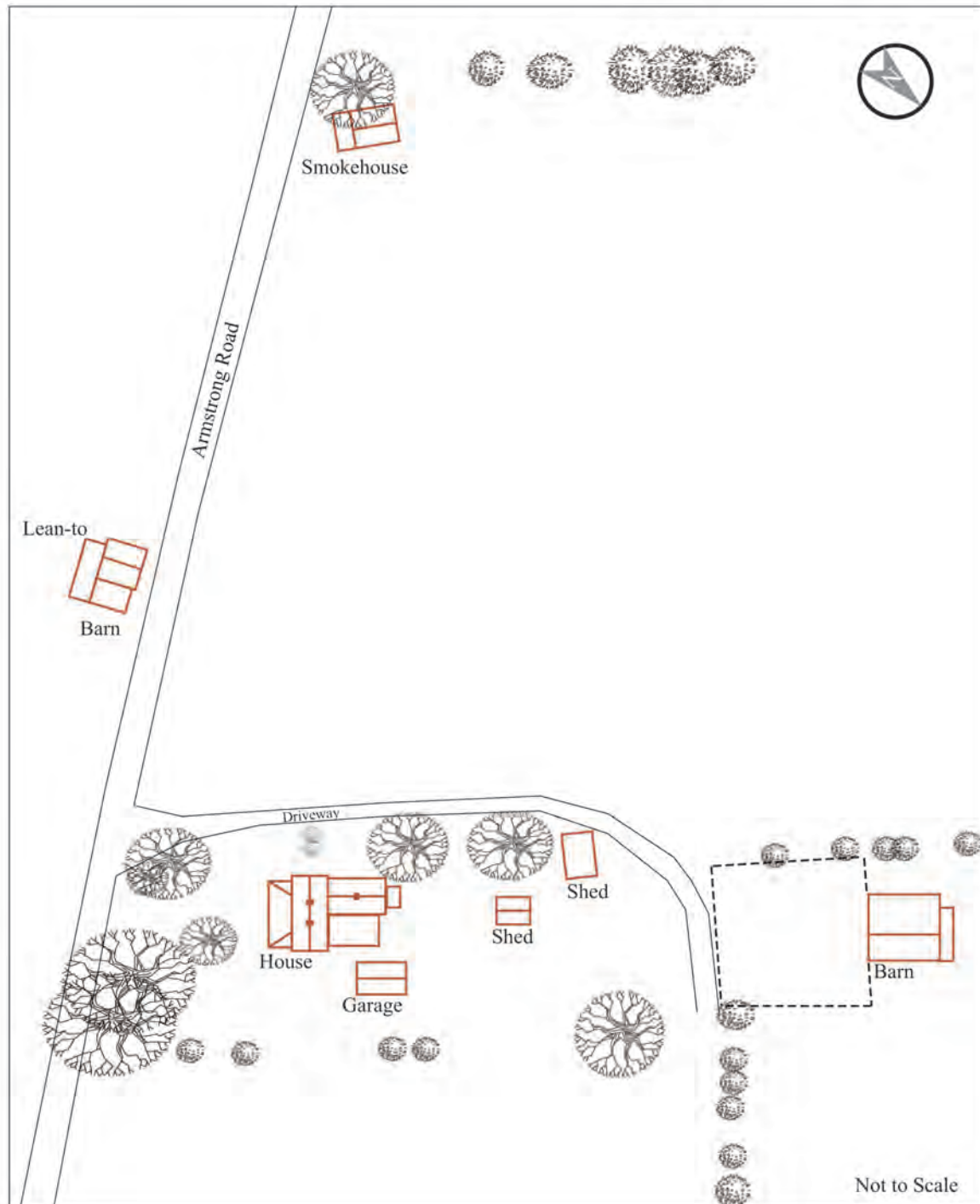
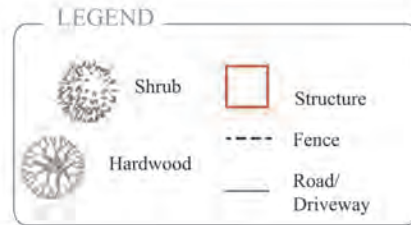


Bush Farm (071-5489), 13459 Gretna Road, Quonset Hut, View Southwest



Bush Farm (071-5489), 13459 Gretna Road, Tobacco Barn, View Southwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/14/2015
Location: 2073 Armstrong Road, Sandy Level,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5490



Site Map for Farm (071-5490)



Farm (071-5490), 2073 Armstrong Road, House, View West



Farm (071-5490), 2073 Armstrong Road, Shed 1, View West



Farm (071-5490), 2073 Armstrong Road, Shed 2, View West

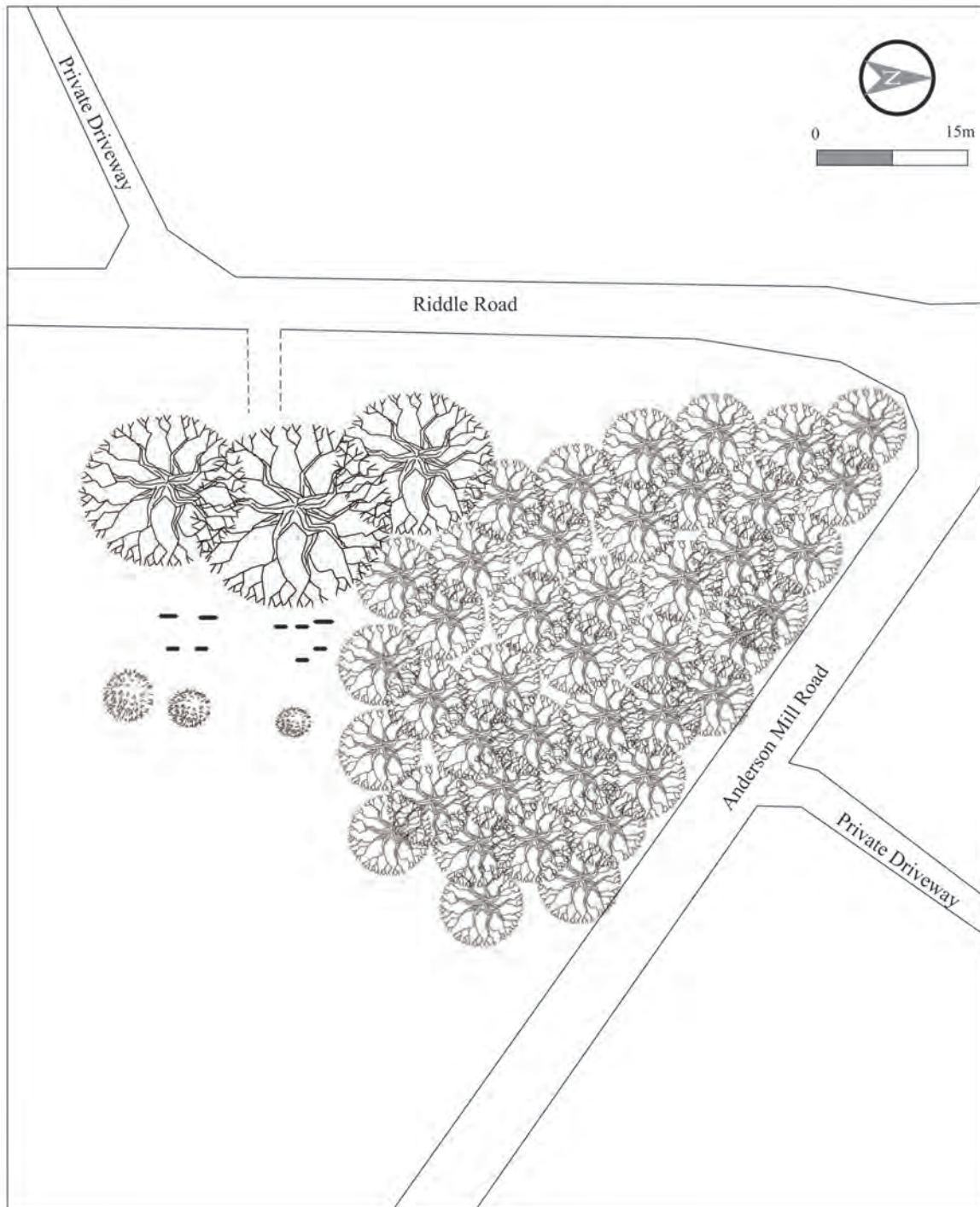
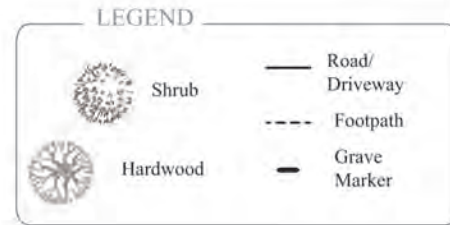


Farm (071-5490), 2073 Armstrong Road, Closeup of Smokehouse, View West



Farm (071-5490), 2073 Armstrong Road, Tobacco Barn, View South

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/15/2015
Location: Craddock Cemetery, 2488 Riddle Road,
Chatham, Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5491



Site Map for Craddock Cemetery (071-5491)



Craddock Cemetery (071-5491), 2325 Anderson Mill Road, View East



Craddock Cemetery (071-5491), 2325 Anderson Mill Road, View Southeast

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/13/2015
Location: 6021 Climax Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5492



Site Map for Finney Cemetery (071-5492)



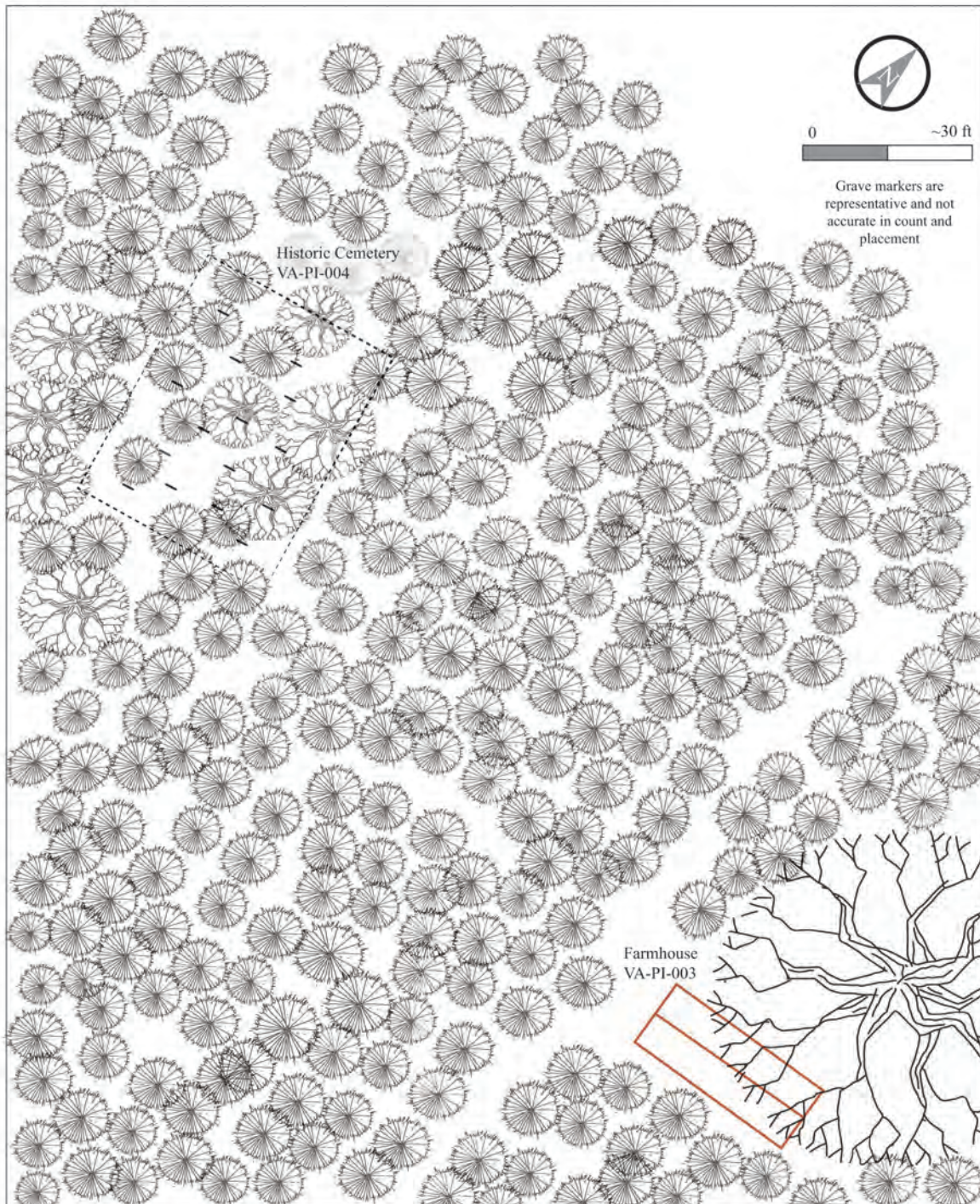
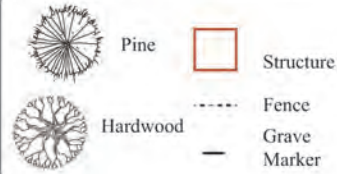
Finney Cemetery (071-5492), 6021 Climax Road, View Northwest



Finney Cemetery (071-5492), 6021 Climax Road, View West

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 03/12/2015
Location: Payne-Jefferson-Bennet Cemetery,
West of Dry Bridge Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5494

LEGEND



Site Map for Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery (071-5494)



**Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery (071-5494),
Dry Bridge Road off Highway 29, View Northwest**

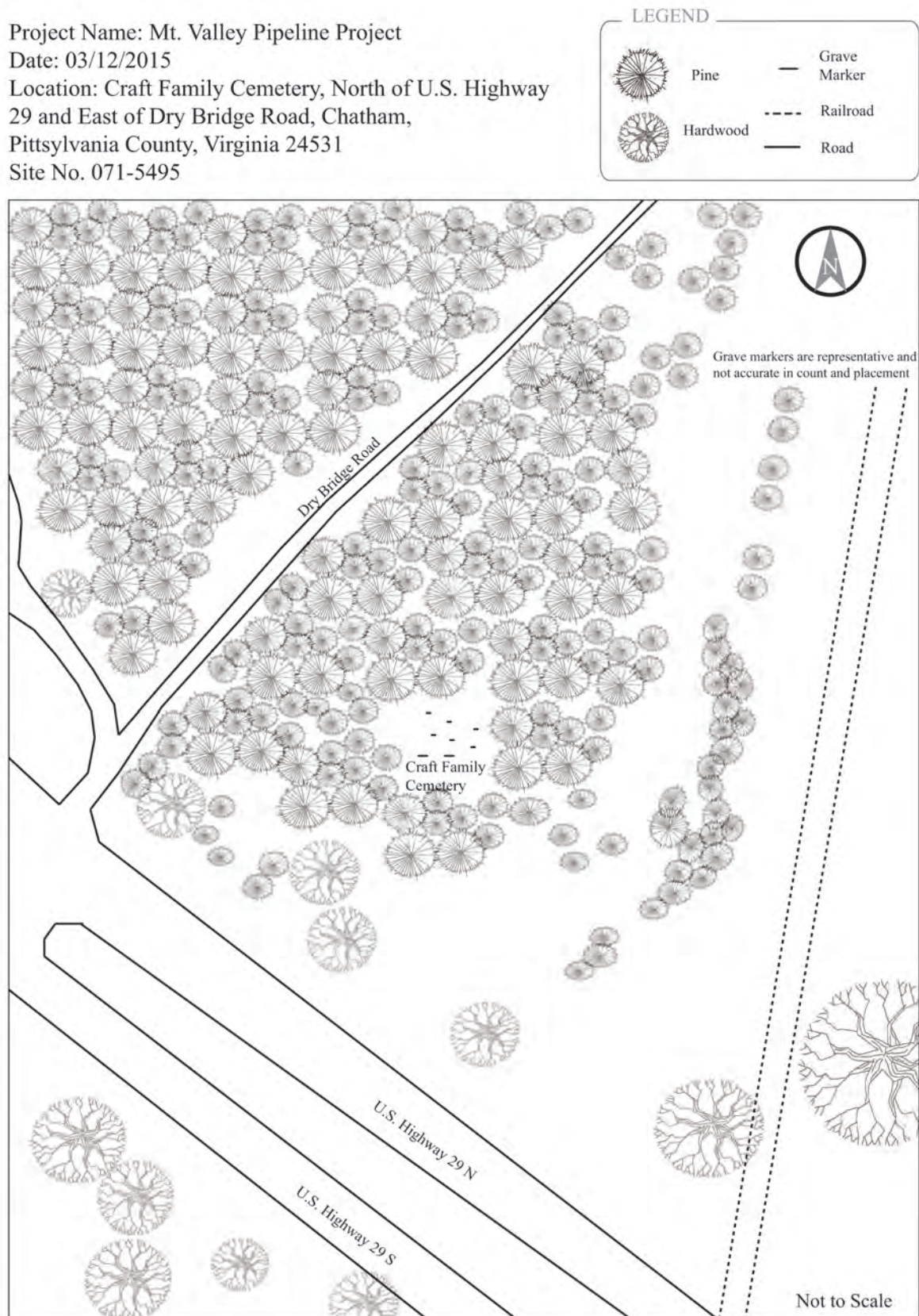


**Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery (071-5494),
Dry Bridge Road off Highway 29, Corner, View Northwest**



**Payne-Jefferson-Bennett Cemetery (071-5494),
Dry Bridge Road off Highway 29, Stone, View West**

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 03/12/2015
Location: Craft Family Cemetery, North of U.S. Highway
29 and East of Dry Bridge Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5495



Site Map for Craft Cemetery (071-5495)



Craft Cemetery (071-5495), Dry Bridge Road off Highway 29, View East



Craft Cemetery (071-5495), Dry Bridge Road off Highway 29, Stone 1, View East



Craft Cemetery (071-5495), Dry Bridge Road off Highway 29, Stone 2, View East

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project

Date: 03/21/2015

Location: Unknown Cemetery, South of Chalk Level Road,
East of U.S. Highway 29, along the Little Cherrystone Creek,
Chatham, Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531

Site No. 071-5496

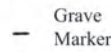
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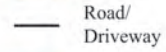
Pine



Structure



Grave
Marker



Road/
Driveway



Creek



Site Map for Unnamed Cemetery (071-5496)

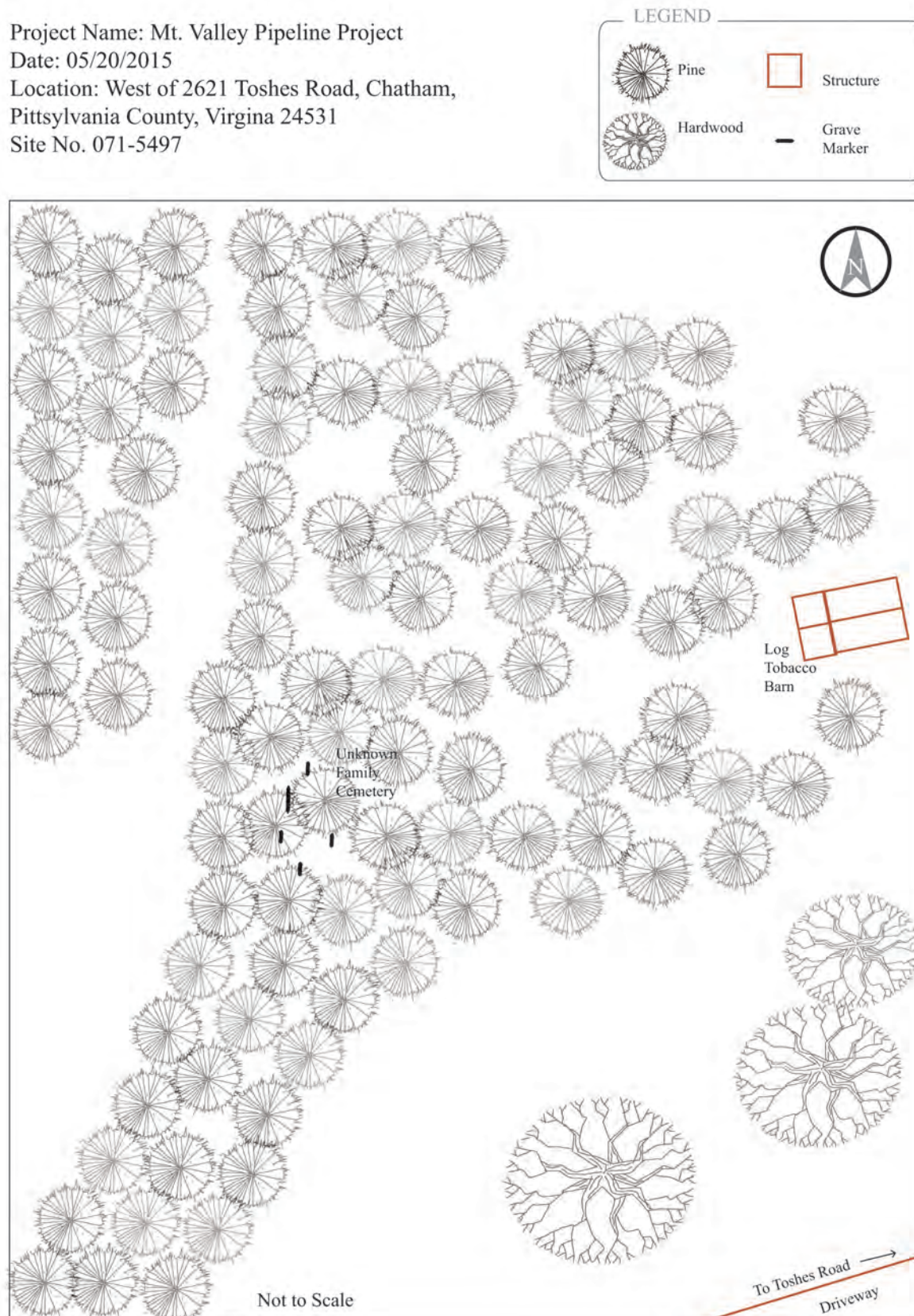


Unnamed Cemetery (071-5496), Chalk Level Road



Unnamed Cemetery (071-5496), Chalk Level Road, Closeup

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/20/2015
Location: West of 2621 Toshes Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5497



Site Map for Unnamed Cemetery (071-5497)



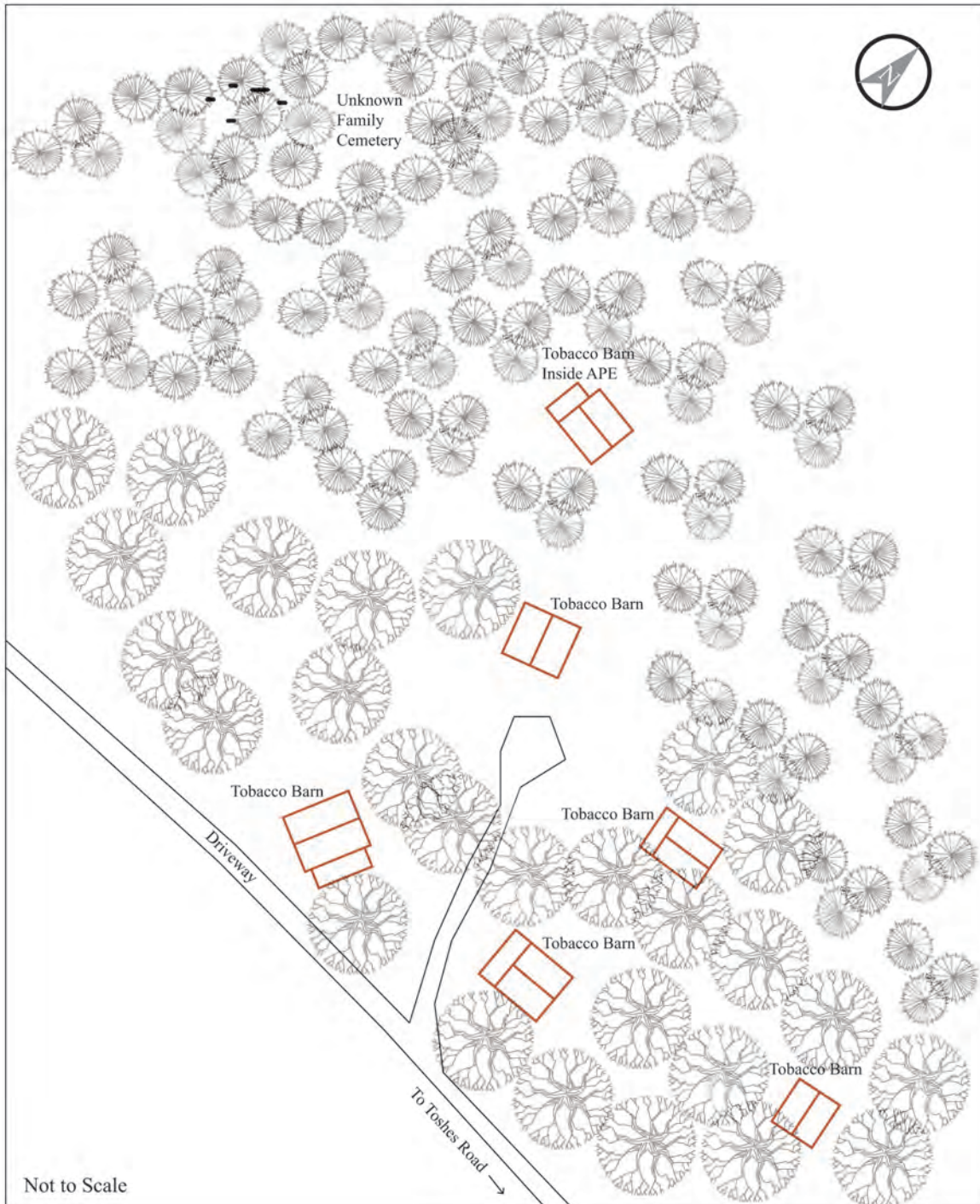
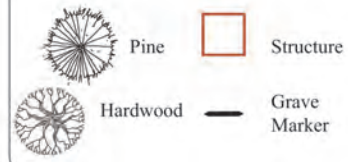
Unnamed Cemetery (071-5497), 2621 Toshes Road, Stone 1, View Southwest



Unnamed Cemetery (071-5497), 2621 Toshes Road, Stone 2, View West

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 05/20/2015
Location: 2621 Toshes Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5498

LEGEND



Site Map for Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498)



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 1, View East



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 1, View North



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 2, View Southeast



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 3, View Northeast



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 4, View Northeast



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 4, View North-Northwest



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 5, View East



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 6, View East



Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Building 6, View Southeast



**Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Buildings 3 and 5,
Located Outside of the APE, View Southwest**



**Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Buildings 3 and 5,
Located Outside of the APE, View North-Northwest**



**Toney Log Tobacco Barns (071-5498), 2621 Toshes Road, Buildings 3 and 5,
Located Outside of the APE, View West**

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 04/11/2015
Location: West of Transco Village,
East of Little Cherrystone Creek, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5499

LEGEND



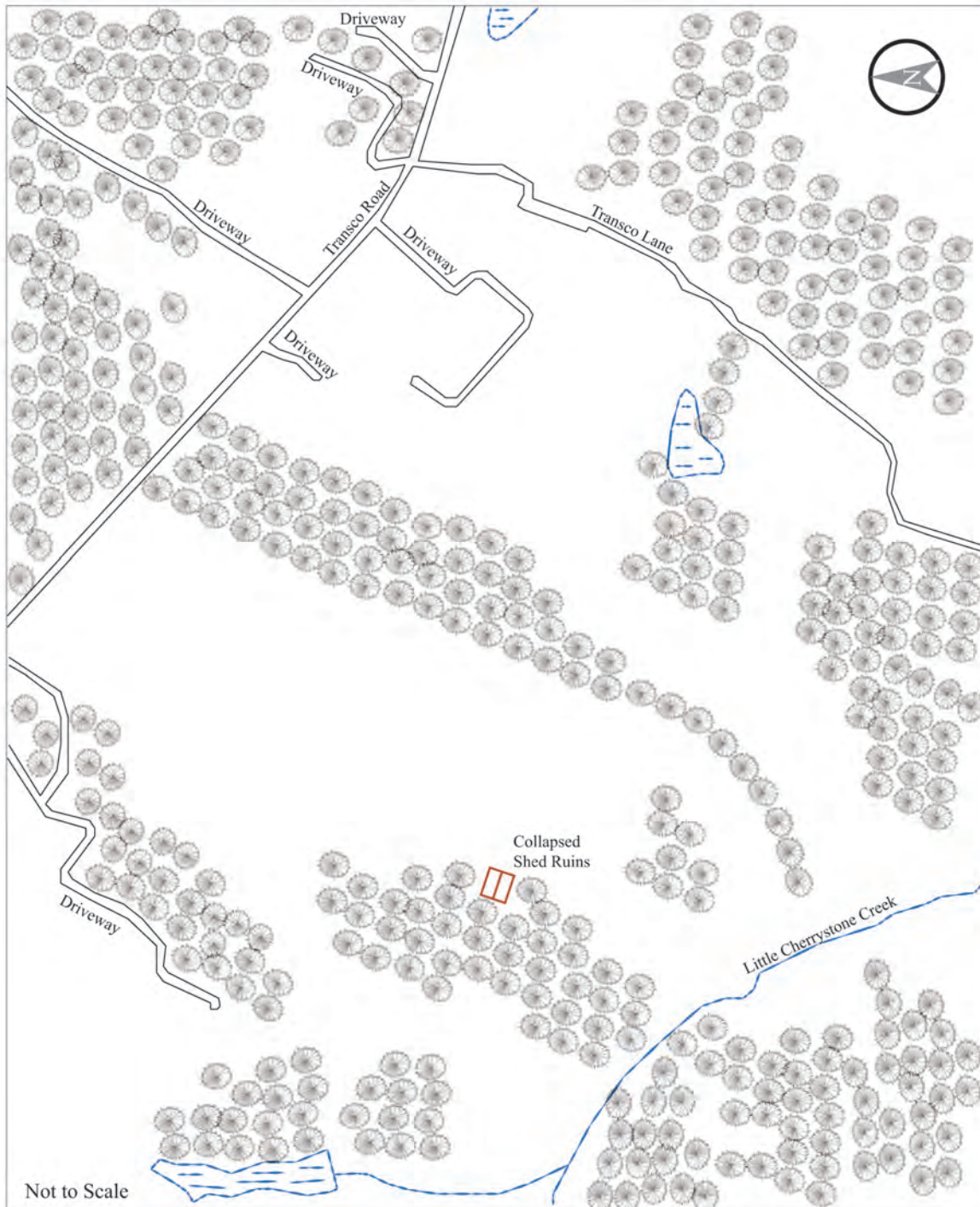
Pine



Structure



Creek or Lake



Site Map for Shed Ruin (071-5499)



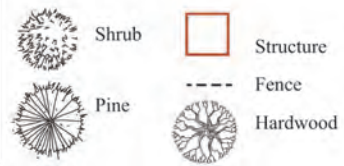
Shed Ruin (071-5499), Transco Road, View Northeast



Shed Ruin (071-5499), Transco Road, View West-Northwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 04/22/2015
Location: 1953 Anderson Mill Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5500

LEGEND



Site Map for Barns (071-5500)



Barns (071-5500), 1953 Anderson Mill Road, Barn 1, Interior



Barns (071-5500), 1953 Anderson Mill Road, Barn 1, View Southwest



Barns (071-5500), 1953 Anderson Mill Road, Barn 2, View North-Northwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 04/23/2015
Location: Mease Farm Star Land Drive, Sandy Level,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5501

LEGEND



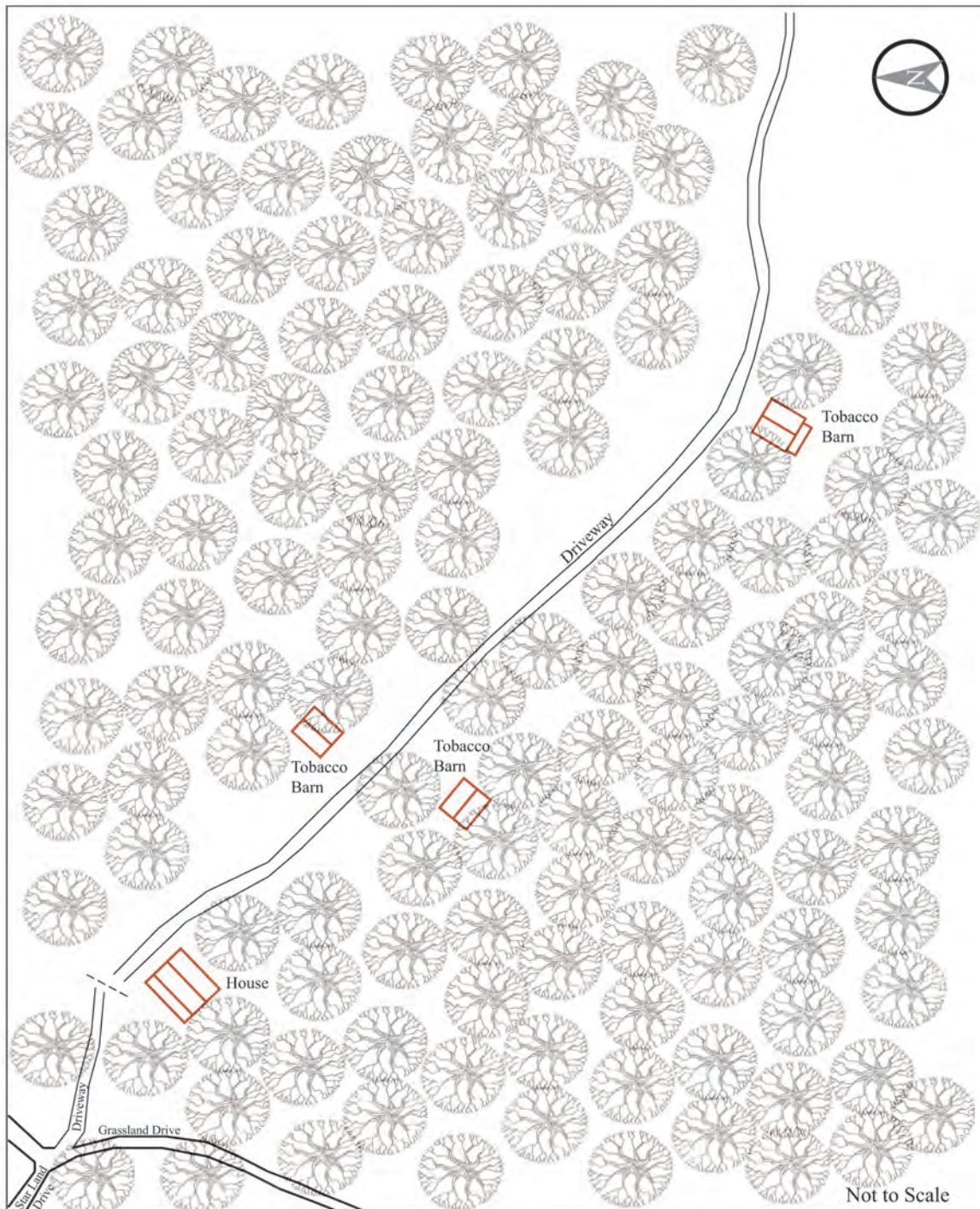
Hardwood



Structure



Distance Break



Site Map for Mease Farm (071-5501)



Mease Farm (071-5501), Star Land Drive, House, View Unknown



Mease Farm (071-5501), Star Land Drive, Barn, View Unknown

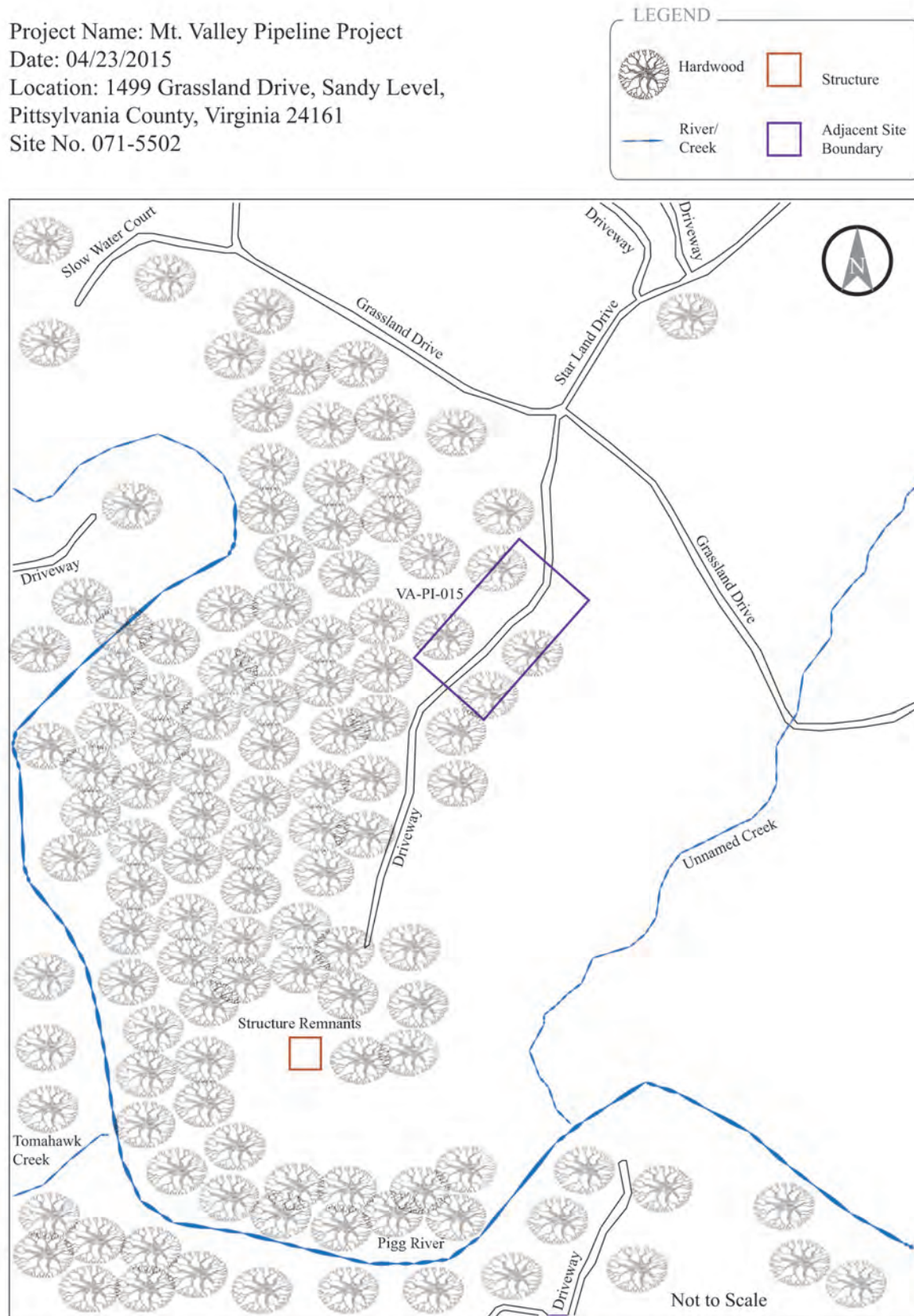


Mease Farm (071-5501), Star Land Drive, Tobacco Barn 1, View Unknown



Mease Farm (071-5501), Star Land Drive, Tobacco Barn 2, View Unknown

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 04/23/2015
Location: 1499 Grassland Drive, Sandy Level,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5502



Site Map for Building Foundation Ruin (071-5502)

No Photographs Available for Building Foundation Ruin (071-5502)

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 5/23/15
Location: Rockcreek Road, Chatham,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24531
Site No. 071-5503

LEGEND



Pine



Structure



Site Map for Log Building Ruins (071-5503)

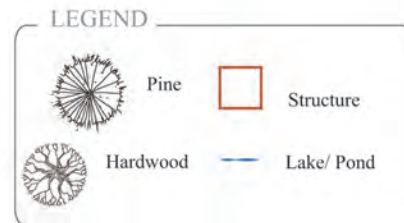


Log Building Ruins (071-5503), Rockcreek Road, View East



Log Building Ruins (071-5503), Rockcreek Road, View North-Northeast

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 04/27/2015
Location: 8424 Museville Road, Sandy Level,
Pittsylvania County, Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5504



Site Map for Tobacco Barn (071-5504)

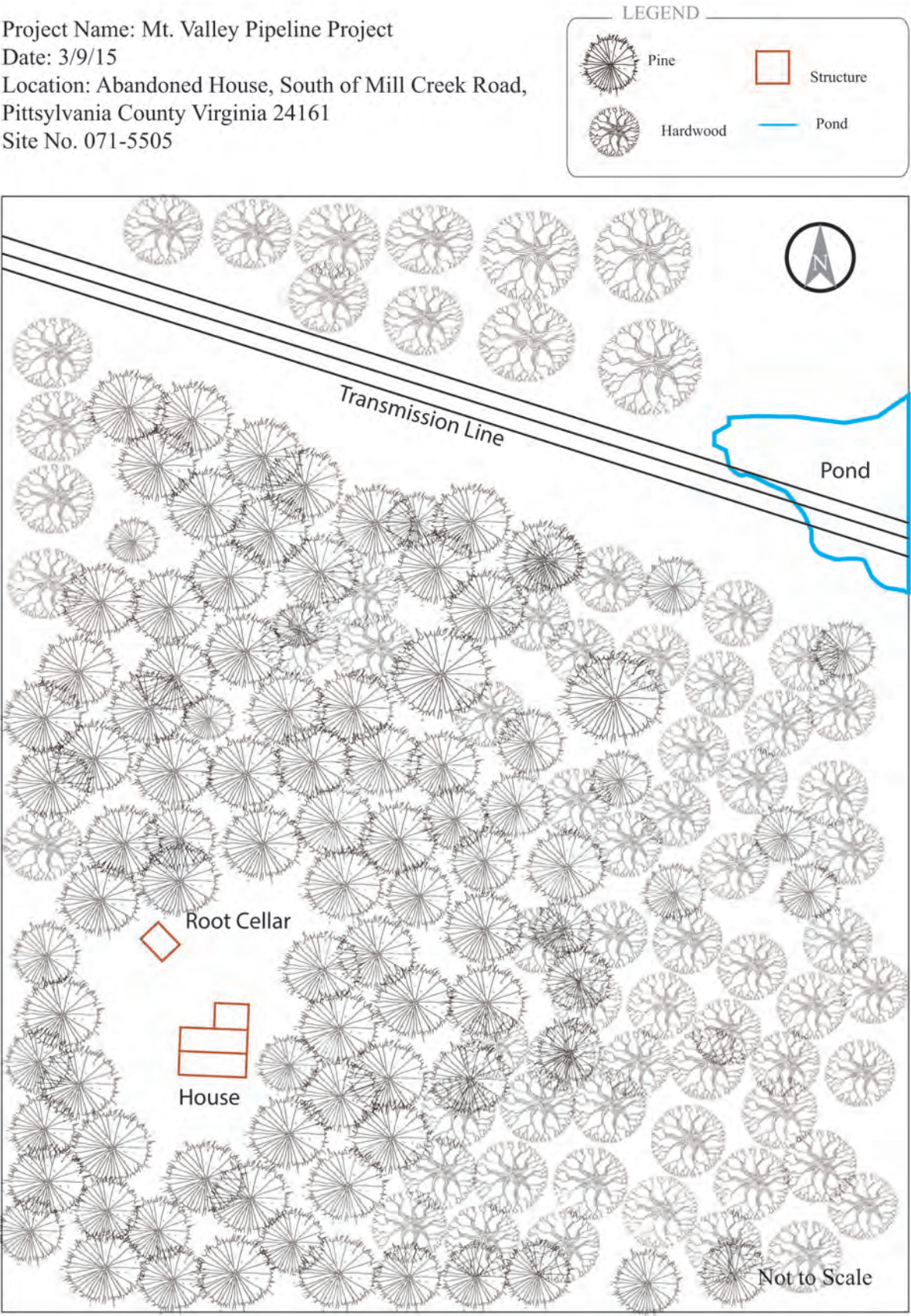


Tobacco Barn (071-5504), 8424 Museville Road, View North



Tobacco Barn (071-5504), 8424 Museville Road, View Northwest

Project Name: Mt. Valley Pipeline Project
Date: 3/9/15
Location: Abandoned House, South of Mill Creek Road,
Pittsylvania County Virginia 24161
Site No. 071-5505



Site Map for Log House (071-5505)



Log House (071-5505), Jackson Lane, View East



Log House (071-5505), Jackson Lane, View South



Log House (071-5505), Jackson Lane, Chimney, View North



Log House (071-5505), Jackson Lane, Pier Detail



Log House (071-5505), Jackson Lane, Root Cellar, View Northwest

APPENDIX C: RESUMES FOR PRINICPAL INVESTIGATOR AND AUTHOR

ELLEN TURCO
SENIOR HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

408-B Blandwood Avenue
Greensboro, NC 27401
eturco@newsouthassoc.com

EDUCATION

M.A., Public History, North Carolina State University - 1995
B.A., Philosophy, Eckerd College - 1992

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 19 years **with New South Associates:** 2 years

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Ellen Turco's considerable experience includes historic research, architectural surveys, evaluating the eligibility of historic buildings and districts for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), assessing cultural resources, developing and updating Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans, and completing documentation for Historic American Buildings Surveys (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Records (HAER). She has also contributed historic contexts and architectural assessments to multicomponent projects such as cultural resource surveys, Phase I archaeological surveys, Phase II archaeological testings, and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) studies. Ms. Turco has worked with clients including the North Carolina Department of Transportation, the Virginia Department of Transportation, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the General Services Administration, the U.S. Department of Army, and a broad array of county and local governments as well as private clients. Ms. Turco has worked on architectural and cultural resource surveys in Alabama, California, Kentucky, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Ms. Turco's areas of expertise include:

- Historic and Architectural Resource Survey
- National Register of Historic Places Evaluations and Nominations
- Section 106 Compliance

KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2014 Author and Architectural Historian.** *Eligibility Evaluations for Northwest Judd Parkway, Fuquay-Varina, Wake County, North Carolina.* Conducted a historic resources inventory for the Town of Fuquay-Varina as part of the planning and environmental studies for the construction of a 1.7-mile road in Wake County. In coordination with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, intensively surveyed and made eligibility recommendations of two resources, a warehouse, and a brown tobacco redrying and processing facility.
- 2014 Author and Architectural Historian.** *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for the Improvements to I-440 from Walnut Street to Wade Avenue, Cary and Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina.* Conducted a historic architectural resources survey to identify resources 50 years or older to be recommended for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Assessment of three districts and seven individual resources, as well as photograph documentation and GIS mapping was completed.

DAVID PRICE
HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Nashville, Tennessee 37206
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dprice@newsouthassoc.com

EDUCATION

M.A., History with emphasis in Public History, Middle Tennessee State University – 2005
B.A., American Studies, University of the South, Sewanee – 1999

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 12 years **with New South Associates:** 10 years

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

David Price has considerable experience in architectural resource surveys, National Register of Historic Places evaluations and nominations, historical research, urban and rural preservation planning, historic site planning, and public history outreach. Mr. Price has conducted professional projects and research for a variety of clients. Projects include work at various universities; land trusts; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Nashville, Savannah, and Wilmington districts; the United States Forest Service; the Federal Highway Administration; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (CDC/NIOSH); and the General Services Administration (GSA). Mr. Price has worked in Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington D.C., and West Virginia. Mr. Price's areas of expertise include:

- Architectural surveys
- National Register of Historic Places evaluations and nominations
- Local history/community studies
- Historic landscape studies
- Preservation planning

KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2011 Historian.** Native American Cultural Overview Report, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville, Huntington, and Nashville Districts. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Conducted background research and report writing on Native American tribal histories for the USACE's compliance with the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and tribal consultation efforts.
- 2010 Architectural Historian.** Modern-Era Buildings (1950-1979) Region 4 Inventory and Assessment. Conducted architectural history survey and National Register eligibility assessment of the U.S. General Services Administration's Modern-era buildings in the Southeast Sunbelt (Region 4) to assist in future planning and management of these buildings. The inventory included 43 Modern-era buildings, many of which contain post offices, constructed between 1950 and 1979 located in Region 4.
- 2010 Historian/Architectural Historian.** Nashville Riverfront Park: Cultural Resource Context and Research Design Davidson County, Tennessee. Conducted architectural survey and historic background research to assist in project planning.

ROBBIE D. JONES
SENIOR HISTORIAN/BRANCH MANAGER
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

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EDUCATION

M.A., Public History/Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University - 2002
B.A., Architecture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville - 1992

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 22 years **with New South Associates:** 4 years

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Robbie D. Jones has extensive experience evaluating properties for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, historic architecture resource surveys, historic context studies, HABS-level documentation, historic structures reports, and documentation required by historic preservation laws such as Section 106 and Section 4(f). Under these laws, he has prepared cultural resource surveys and effects assessments, Memoranda of Agreements, minimization/mitigation plans, and has implemented public involvement requirements. Mr. Jones has experience working as an architectural historian, historic preservation planner, and project manager for government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private consultants. He has worked in Georgia, Maryland, New York, New Mexico, and Tennessee. Mr. Jones' areas of expertise include:

- National Register of Historic Places Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) and nominations
- Historic context studies, archival research, and cultural resource surveys
- Section 106 Assessment of Effects (AOE) and Section 4(f) compliance
- Historic Structure Reports and Interpretive Plans
- City planning, civic architecture, and transportation/infrastructure-related historic resources
- Native American Coordination

KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2013 Historian.** NRHP Eligibility Testing of 30 Sites at Fort Campbell Military Installation. Conducted background research on the area at Fort Campbell, Tennessee to assist in the assessment of archaeological sites. The archival research conducted showed that the context of the sites were only possible at a community or regional scale. Work was conducted for the U.S. Army Installation Command and Fort Campbell.
- 2011 Principal Investigator and Historian.** Jackson Avenue Streetscapes and Upper Second Creek/Old City Greenway Project, Knoxville, TN. Section 106 and Section 4(f) compliance for urban greenway and repairs to historic urban infrastructure in coordination with Tennessee Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration.
- 2011 Principal Investigator and Historian.** Jackson Avenue Improvement Project, Knoxville, TN. Section 106 and Section 4(f) compliance for rehabilitation of historic urban transportation infrastructure in coordination with Tennessee Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration.

